

Gold and Fish

Rules for Mineral Prospecting and Placer Mining



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Mineral Prospecting and Placer Mining Rules

The Second Edition of the 2020 Gold and Fish pamphlet replaces all previous editions and will remain valid until the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) publishes a new edition. The rules contained in it were developed to protect fish and their habitats. This pamphlet serves as your Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) for the types of mineral prospecting and mining activities described in it.

You must follow the rules in the pamphlet¹ when you conduct prospecting or mining projects in Washington. These rules do not relieve you from obtaining landowner permission and any other necessary permits before conducting any mineral prospecting activity. You must also follow the rules and regulations of local, federal, and other Washington state agencies.

If you want to conduct mineral prospecting or mining activities at different times or locations, or with different equipment than allowed in this pamphlet, you must apply for a separate, written HPA. You will receive an HPA unless the department is prohibited under state law from issuing one for your proposed project or if it determines that the project will result in direct or indirect harm to fish life, and enough mitigation cannot be assured by provisioning the HPA or modifying the proposal.

You may request a written HPA by submitting a complete application to WDFW. An online application submittal tool is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/hpa/>. At that website you can also find details on alternate application methods if you cannot apply online.

Please note that this pamphlet does NOT authorize the use of any motorized or gravity siphon aquatic mining methods (including, but not restricted to,

suction dredges, dryland dredges, gravity dredges, power sluice/suction dredge combinations, motorized highbankers or power sluices, spiral wheels, and vac- pacs) in any waters of the state designated under the Endangered Species Act as critical habitat, would impact critical habitat for salmon, steelhead, or bull trout, or has a freshwater designated use of salmonid spawning, rearing, and migration. Under Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1261, these activities are prohibited as of June 11, 2020.

In waters of the state without those designations you may conduct motorized or gravity siphon aquatic mining under the Gold and Fish pamphlet only if process water is completely contained within your equipment and you do not discharge any water to surface or ground water. Suction dredges and gravity siphons are excluded.

You may use motorized or gravity siphon aquatic mining equipment and discharge to waters of the state that are NOT designated under the Endangered Species Act as critical habitat for salmon, steelhead, or bull trout, or has a freshwater designated use of salmonid spawning, rearing, and migration only after obtaining a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from Washington Department of Ecology. Once you are issued an NPDES permit you must obtain a separate, written HPA. A map identifying waters where motorized or gravity siphon aquatic mining may be allowed is at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Mineral-prospecting-and-placer-mining>.

Agencies with an Interest in Mineral Prospecting

This pamphlet gives approval to conduct mineral prospecting or placer mining operations from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) only. Several other federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies have their own requirements that

must be met before you can legally prospect or mine in areas under their jurisdiction. Below is a brief explanation of the interest these agencies have in mineral prospecting or placer mining. Contact them for more information and permit applications.

¹ This pamphlet includes the mineral prospecting rules under the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) chapter 220-660 available online at <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=220-660>. The rules will remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the Commission. It also contains modifications of those rules allowed under WAC 220-660-070 (1)(f) as required by passage of ESHB 1261

FEDERAL

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)

Seattle District
Attn: Regulatory Branch
PO Box 3755, Seattle WA 98124-3755
(206) 764-3495 phone
(206) 764-6602 fax
<https://www.nws.usace.army.mil/>

The Corps regulates certain activities performed in waters of the U.S. All of the major creeks and rivers of Washington State are considered to be waters of the U.S. Some of the activities described in this document may require a permit from the Corps. Please contact the Corps directly for more information on Corps permitting requirements.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Conducting placer operations:

Spokane District Office
1103 N Fancher Rd
Spokane Valley WA 99212-1275
(509) 536-1200 phone
(509) 536-1275 fax

Conducting placer operations:

Wenatchee Field Office
915 N. Walla Walla St
Wenatchee WA 98801-1521
(509) 665-2100 phone
(509) 665-2121 fax

For recordation of mining claims:

BLM Oregon/Washington State Office
1220 SW 3rd Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 503-808-6001
Fax: 503-808-6422

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/mining-and-minerals/locatable-minerals>

Mining is authorized by several laws that apply to federal lands managed by BLM. The Mining Law of 1872, as amended (public lands), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1947, as amended (acquired lands), are the main laws authorizing placer gold prospecting on federal mineral, fee, or split estate.

BLM manages the surface and mineral (fee) estate on some federal lands, and the mineral (split) estate on other lands where the surface is managed by other agencies or is privately owned. The entry provisions for prospecting and the degree of BLM involvement vary depending on the land ownership status and applicable laws.

Under the Mining Law, it is your responsibility to determine if there are prior existing mining claims in your area of interest. Information on existing mining claims, rules, regulations, mineral status maps, survey plats, and filing fees is available at the Spokane District Office, Wenatchee Field Office, and in Portland, Oregon, at the Oregon/Washington State Office. If you locate a mining claim, Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1344) requires you to file a copy of the official notice or certificate of location and a map of the location boundaries with the BLM State Office within 90 days of locating the claim.

Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are also subject to BLM regulations that vary depending on the authorizing laws and land ownership. On most public lands, the regulations depend on the amount and intensity of disturbance and require you to submit either a Notice of

Intent (five acres or less and greater than casual use) or a Plan of Operations (more than five acres). Plans of Operations generally take more than 90 days to obtain due to required National Environmental Policy Act clearances. "Casual Use" activities causing only negligible disturbance (such as hand sample collection) are allowed on most public lands without advance notifications. Occupying public lands under the mining laws for more than 14 calendar days in any 90 day period within a 25 mile radius of the initially occupied site requires authorization from BLM.

The state generally owns the stream channel below the mean high water mark. Instream activities authorized by the Gold and Fish pamphlet are not generally regulated by BLM. However, if WDFW requires a written HPA for mining activity or if you want to conduct highbanking operations above the ordinary high water line, BLM requires a Notice of Intent or Plan of Operations. BLM requires reclamation for all surface disturbance. Abandoning a claim does not relieve you of that responsibility.

On acquired lands, you must contact BLM and any surface management agency with jurisdiction over those lands to determine if you need a permit or if other conditions are required before you enter the lands for hobby or non-commercial collecting. Under the Mineral Leasing Act, commercial activities require you to file exploration plans and obtain a permit for prospecting. If a commercial deposit is found, a lease and a BLM-approved mining and reclamation plan are required to mine.

U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service)

Pacific Northwest Regional Office

1220 SW 3rd Ave
PO Box 3623
Portland OR 97204
(503) 808-2468 phone
(503) 808-2210 fax
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/r6>

Olympic National Forest

1835 Black Lake Blvd SW
Olympia, WA 98512-5623
(360) 956-2402 phone
(360) 956-2330 fax
<https://www.fs.fed.us/r6/olympic/>

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

501 E. 5th St., #404
Vancouver, WA 98661
(360) 891-5000 phone
(360) 891-5045 fax
<https://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/>

Colville National Forest

765 S Main St
Colville, WA 99114
(509) 684-7000 phone
(509) 684-7280 fax
<https://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/>

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

2930 Wetmore Ave, Suite 3A
Everett, Washington 98201
(425) 783-6000 or (800) 627-0062 phone
(425) 783-0212 fax
<https://www.fs.fed.us/r6/mbs/>

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801-5933
(509) 664-9200 phone
(509) 664-9280 fax
<https://www.fs.fed.us/r6/okanogan/>

National Forest System (NFS) lands are classified as either public domain (PD) or acquired. Most NFS lands in the western United States, including most NFS lands in Washington, are PD lands and therefore are open to entry and mining claim location under the authority of the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Acquired lands are not subject to the General Mining Law, but are instead subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Prospecting is not allowed on acquired lands except by permit.

Some PD lands have been congressionally or administratively withdrawn from mineral entry and location. For example, Wildernesses, designated by the U.S. Congress and making up about 29 percent of NFS lands in Washington, are withdrawn and closed to prospecting. With few exceptions, prospecting is prohibited in administrative withdrawals as well. The rest of PD lands are open to mineral prospecting and development. These lands may be prospected whether or not you have located a mining claim. However, you should ask for permission to prospect on someone else's properly located and maintained mining claim. You may address questions about the status of NFS lands to the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management.

The Forest Service regulates mineral-related impacts to surface resources under the authority of 36 CFR 228, Subpart A. If your planned mineral activities might cause a significant impact to surface resources, submit a Notice of Intent to the local Forest Service District Ranger. Within 15 days, the District Ranger will either tell you that you may

begin activities or require you to submit a more detailed Plan of Operations. In some cases, the District Ranger will require additional information prior to making a determination. You can help the District Ranger make a significance determination if you state in your Notice of Intent that your operations will be conducted in compliance with the Gold and Fish pamphlet or a written Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA).

If activities will likely cause a significant impact, submit a Plan of Operations. In this case, Forest Service approval is required before starting mining activities and approval may depend on you agreeing to adopt any required mitigation measures or changes to the plan, submitting a reclamation performance bond if required, and providing a Clean Water Act Section 401 certification or waiver, if applicable. If you have any questions, contact the District Ranger having jurisdiction over the area where you plan to work.

Generally, activities that are limited to using vehicles on existing and open NFS roads, metal detecting, gold panning, non-motorized hand sluicing, battery-operated dry washing, collecting small mineral samples using only hand tools, and marking and monumenting mining claims, do not require a Notice of Intent before starting work. Other activities, including cutting trees or using any mechanized earthmoving equipment, including equipment such as a suction dredge or high-banker, require at least a Notice of Intent.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS))

For areas west of the Cascade crest:

510 Desmond Dr SE, Suite 103
Lacey, WA 98503
(360) 753-9530 phone
(360) 753-9517 fax
West Coast Regional Office
<https://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov>

For areas east of the Cascade crest:

304 South Water, #201
Ellensburg, WA 98926
(509) 962-8911 phone
(509) 962-8544 fax

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

For areas west of the Cascade crest:

Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
510 Desmond Dr SE
Lacey, WA 98503
(360) 753-9440 phone
<https://www.fws.gov/offices/Directory/OfficeDetail.cfm?OrgCode=13410>

For areas east of the Cascade crest:

Eastern Washington Field Office
11103 E Montgomery Dr, Suite 2
Spokane WA 99206
(509) 891-6839 phone
<https://www.fws.gov/wafwo/promo.cfm?id=177175821>

NMFS has regulatory authority for anadromous fish issues and USFWS regulates issues involving resident fish and other animals and plants. Together these agencies administer the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This law requires government agencies to conserve plants and animals that are listed as threatened or endangered with extinction, and their critical habitats. In many areas of Washington, Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon, steelhead, eulachon, green sturgeon, rockfish, (yelloweye, canary, and bocaccio), and

bull trout are listed or are proposed for listing under the ESA.

Activities may be restricted or limited in streams or sections of streams containing listed fish or their critical habitat in order to fully protect those species. Both NMFS and USFWS have the responsibility to ensure that no activity will jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species, or destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat.

National Parks Service (NPS)

National Park Service

Geologic Resources Division
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
(303) 969-2090
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/energyminerals/index.htm>

Mineral development including exploration, extraction, production, storage, and transportation of minerals may be allowed in National Parks only where there are existing valid mining claims, federal mineral leases, or non-federally owned minerals. In some parks, all or certain types of mineral development are specifically prohibited by law.

Everyone who conducts mineral development within National Parks must comply with applicable laws, regulations, and NPS policies. You may not use or occupy surface lands in a park to remove minerals outside the park unless provided for in law.

All National Parks are closed to locating new mining claims on federal lands under the General Mining Law of 1872. NPS may permit mineral development only on existing valid mining claims in conformance with the park's enabling

legislation and the regulations for mining claims. NPS will perform a validity examination of a claim before approving a Plan of Operations. All mineral development and use of resources in connection with a claim will be confined to the boundaries of the claim itself, except for access and transport that are permitted under existing regulations.

All national park units in the State of Washington are closed to new federal mineral leasing. You may not explore for federal minerals in any of these areas except under an oil and gas lease that existed prior to the creation of that park unit.

These leases are valid existing rights and will continue to exist until they expire under the regulations that govern federal mineral leasing. When such a lease expires, the minerals and lands containing such minerals cannot be leased again.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)

300 Desmond Drive Ave SE

PO Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600

(360) 407-6000 phone

(360) 407-6989 fax

<https://www.ecy.wa.gov/>

For water quality issues, ask for the Water Quality Program.
For water right questions, ask for the Water Resources Program.

<https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/Contact-us>

Northwest Regional Office

3190 160th Ave SE

Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

(425) 649-7000 phone

(425) 649-7098 fax

Southwest Regional Office

300 Desmond Drive Ave SE

PO Box 47775

Lacey, WA 98504-7775

(360) 407-6300 phone

(360) 407-6305 fax

Central Regional Office

1250 West Alder Street

Union Gap, WA 98903-0009

(509) 575-2490 phone

(509) 575-2809 fax

Eastern Regional Office

4601 N. Monroe

Spokane, WA 99205-1295

(509) 329-3400 phone

Ecology oversees the Shoreline Management Act which sets goals and guidelines for protection of shorelines as valuable natural resources. Ecology also administers water quality standards to prevent interference with or harm to beneficial uses of state waters in lakes, streams, rivers, and marine areas. No degradation of water quality is allowed in waters within national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, scenic rivers, or areas of ecological importance. Ecology

checks complaints of water quality violations and can prosecute offenders.

Ecology also administers water rights. A valid water right is required to remove any surface water from waters of the state. Because highbanking removes water from a stream, you may need a water right for this activity. Contact Ecology if you intend to remove water from any waters of the state.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Habitat Program

PO Box 43200

Olympia, WA 98504-3200

(360) 902-2534 phone

(360) 902-2946 fax

<https://wdfw.wa.gov>

Eastern (Region 1)

2315 N Discovery Pl

Spokane Valley, WA 99216-1566

(509) 892-1001 phone

(509) 921-2440 fax

North Central (Region 2)

1550 Alder St NW

Ephrata, WA 98823-9699

(509) 754-4624 phone

(509) 754-5257 fax

South Central (Region 3)

1701 S 24th Ave

Yakima, WA 98902-5720

(509) 575-2740 phone

(509) 575-2474 fax

North Puget Sound (Region 4)

16018 Mill Creek Blvd

Mill Creek, WA 98012-1541

(425) 775-1311 phone

(425) 338-1066 fax

Southwest (Region 5)

5525 S 11th Street

Ridgefield, WA 98642

(360) 696-6211

(360) 906-6776 fax

Coastal (Region 6)

48 Devonshire Rd

Montesano, WA 98563-9618

(360) 249-4628 phone

(360) 249-1229 fax

WDFW administers Chapter 77.55 RCW (Construction projects in state waters) and is therefore the lead state agency in regulating instream mining and prospecting. Chapter 77.55 RCW requires anyone wishing to use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any river or stream to first obtain a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) so that potential harm to fish and fish habitat can be avoided or corrected.

WDFW owns and manages various lands throughout the state. You must obtain permission and a land use permit (WAC 220-500-210) from WDFW before you enter. Furthermore, a WDFW Vehicle Access Pass or Discover Pass is required to access recreation sites owned by WDFW. More information regarding the Discover Pass is available at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/licenses/parking>.

Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

Aquatic Resources Division

PO Box 47027, Olympia, WA 98504-7027

(360) 902-1100 phone

<https://dnr.wa.gov>

DNR manages about 3 million acres of state-owned uplands (State Trust Lands) and 2.6 million acres of state-owned aquatic lands throughout Washington. These lands are managed in different ways and for unique purposes.

DNR-managed State Trust Lands

DNR manages State Trust Lands to produce revenue for specific beneficiaries, including public schools, state institutions, and county services. **Placer mining activities are not allowed on State Trust Lands.** For information related to commercial mining and mineral prospecting or recreational rockhounding, please visit www.dnr.wa.gov.

To identify State Trust Lands, please refer to the DNR Interactive Recreation Map at the following link:

www.dnr.wa.gov/go

Or contact one of DNR region offices:

www.dnr.wa.gov/about/dnr-regions-and-districts

DNR-managed State-owned Aquatic Lands

State-owned aquatic lands managed by DNR include the shores and beds of navigable freshwater lakes and rivers lying below the ordinary high water line. DNR also manages the beds of marine waters and state-owned tidelands, which are shores of navigable tidal waters lying between the ordinary high tide line and the extreme low tide line, and harbor areas established by the Harbor Line Commission. DNR is responsible for managing state-owned aquatic lands in a manner that protects aquatic habitat for fish and other

aquatic life, avoids water quality impacts, and supports navigation and other recreational and public use and access opportunities. In addition to meeting all existing local, state, and federal environmental regulations, mineral prospecting and placer mining activities must also meet DNR's stewardship requirements for the use of state-owned aquatic lands.

Anyone wishing to conduct any type of prospecting, mining, or metal detecting on state-owned aquatic lands must work with DNR prior to commencing operations to determine if a use authorization is required and how the use will meet stewardship requirements. DNR's Aquatic Resources Division will evaluate all mining-related proposals on a case-by-case basis after considering all proprietary interests of the state.

Proponents wishing to conduct any type of prospecting or mining on state-owned aquatic lands must file a Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) with the DNR Aquatic District office that includes the following information:

- Specific mining activity proposed
- Type of equipment that will be used
- Specific location for the activity and exact timeframe (month and dates) that the mining activity will be occurring

DNR Aquatic District offices for the area of the proposed mining activity can be located at the following link: www.dnr.wa.gov/about/dnr-regions-and-districts

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

PO Box 48343

Olympia, WA 98504-8343

(360) 586-3065 phone

(360) 586-3067 fax

<https://www.dahp.wa.gov>

The preservation of Washington's rich cultural heritage is a responsibility that we all share. On federal and Indian lands, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001) protect historical and Native American archaeological sites, artifacts, burial sites, and traditional cultural places that are important to contemporary tribes. On private and non-federal public lands, state laws, including the Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) and the Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53), protect these types of locations from excavation,

removal, or alteration without a permit from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Strong civil and criminal penalties apply if these laws are violated.

If you find any archaeological materials or remains, do not disturb, alter, remove, or excavate them. Contact the responsible federal agency if on federal land or the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation if on non-federal land. If you believe you have discovered human remains, contact local law enforcement officials immediately.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks)

Parks Development Service Center

PO Box 42650

Olympia, WA 98504-2650

(360) 902-8500 phone

<https://parks.wa.gov>

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages the Seashore Conservation Area, which includes 60 miles of ocean beach from the mouth of the Columbia River to the southern boundary of the Quinault Indian Reservation. State Parks management extends from ordinary high tide to extreme low tide. Small-scale beach prospecting and placer mining is allowed year-round in the Seashore Conservation Area, except within fifty feet on either side

of designated ocean beach access roads. Prospecting and mining in the Seashore Conservation Area must comply with regulations found in WAC 352-37-340, as well as other relevant local, state, and federal environmental regulations. Panning, sluicing, or dredging for gold or other minerals is not allowed within streams or other waterways in any state park. Please contact State Parks for further information.

Local Government – Cities, Counties, and Other Municipalities

Cities and counties locally administer the Shoreline Management Act through master plans for shoreline protection. The plans identify areas where activities can or cannot be conducted. City and county planning offices require permits for any shoreline use or activity valued at

\$2500 or more, or that materially interferes with normal public use of a waterway or shoreline area. Contact the local government planning department where you plan to prospect for information about permits they may require.

Tribal Governments

Streams and waterways on treaty Indian tribal lands or reservations are closed to all mineral mining or prospecting unless permission is granted by the tribal government. The tribes are also interested in protecting treaty fish habitat from environmental degradation and restoring damaged habitat

to its full productive potential. Technical staff of individual tribes can provide background fisheries information for streams and may also provide assistance for fish habitat improvement projects.

Definitions of Terms

The following definitions apply to mineral prospecting activities that you conduct under the mineral prospecting rules and this pamphlet.

Abandoning an excavation site – Not working an **excavation site** for 48 hours or longer.

Aggregate – A mixture of minerals separable by mechanical or physical means.

Artificial materials – Clean, inert material used to construct diversion structures for **mineral prospecting**.

Bank – Any land surface above the **ordinary high water line** that adjoins a body of water and contains it except during floods. The term “bank” also includes all land surfaces of islands above the ordinary high water line that adjoin a body of water and that are below the flood elevation of their surrounding body of water.

Bed – The land below (waterward of) the **ordinary high water lines** of **state waters**. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other artificial **watercourses** except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been artificially altered.

Bed materials – Naturally occurring material, such as gravel, cobble, rock, rubble, sand, mud, and aquatic plants, that form the **beds** of **state waters**. Bed materials are also found in deposits or bars above the **wetted perimeter** of water bodies.

Boulder – A **stream** substrate particle larger than ten inches in diameter.

Classify – To sort **aggregate** by hand or through a screen, grizzly, or similar device to remove the larger material and concentrate the remaining **aggregate**.

Concentrator – A device used to physically or mechanically separate the valuable mineral content from **aggregate**.

Crevice – Removing **aggregate** from cracks and crevices using **hand-held mineral prospecting tools** or water pressure.

Dredging – Removal of **bed material** using other than **hand-held tools**. This does not include metals mining and milling operations as defined in chapter 78.56 RCW.

Dryland dredge – A suction dredge with a nozzle capable of introducing water under pressure from the suction dredge pump to the tip of the nozzle.

Excavation site – The pit, furrow, or hole from which **aggregate** is removed to process and recover minerals or into which wastewater is discharged to settle out sediments.

Fish habitat improvement structures or **Stream channel improvements** – Natural materials such as large wood, rock, or synthetic materials such as chain or rope placed in or next to bodies of water to improve existing conditions for fish life. Examples are engineered logjams, large woody material, and boulders.

Fish guard – A device installed at or near a surface water diversion head gate, or on the intake of any device used for pumping water from fish-bearing waters, to prevent entrainment, injury, or death of fish life. Fish guards physically keep fish from entering the diversion or pump intake and do not rely on avoidance behavior.

Fish life – All fish species, including but not limited to **food fish**, **shellfish**, **game fish**, and other unclassified fish species and all stages of development of those species.

Food fish – Those species of the classes Osteichthyes, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes that must not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the director of WDFW.

Frequent scour zone – The area between the **wetted perimeter** and the **toe of the slope**. The frequent scour zone is comprised of **aggregate**, **boulders**, or bedrock. Organic soils are not present in the frequent scour zone.

Freshwater area – Those **state waters** and associated **beds** waterward of the **ordinary high water line** that are upstream of **river** mouths. Freshwater areas also include including all **lakes**, ponds, and tributary **streams** and surface-water-connected wetlands that provide or maintain habitat that supports fish life. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water treatment and conveyance systems, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Ganged equipment – Two or more pieces of **mineral prospecting equipment** joined together to increase efficiency. An example is adding a second **sluice** to a **high-banker**.

Gold and Fish pamphlet (“pamphlet”) – A document that details the rules for conducting small-scale and other **prospecting** and **mining** activities, and which serves as the **hydraulic project approval** for certain **mineral prospecting** and mining activities in Washington state.

Hand-held mineral prospecting tools – Tools used for mineral prospecting that are held by hand and are not powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, or pneumatics. Examples are metal detectors, shovels, picks, trowels, hammers, pry bars, hand-operated winches, and battery-operated pumps specific to **prospecting**; and **vac-pacs**.

Hand-held tools – Tools held by hand and are not powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, pneumatics, or electricity. Some examples of hand-held tools are shovels, rakes, hammers, pry bars, and cable winches. This definition does not apply to hand-held tools used for **mineral prospecting**. See “**hand-held mineral prospecting tools**”.

Hatchery – Any water impoundment or facility used for the captive spawning, hatching, or rearing of fish life.

High-banker – A stationary **concentrator** operated outside the **wetted perimeter** of the body of water from which the water is removed, using water supplied by hand or by pumping. A high-banker consists of a **sluice** box, hopper, and water supply. **Aggregate** is supplied to the high-banker by means other than **suction dredging**. This definition excludes **rocker boxes**. See Figure 1.

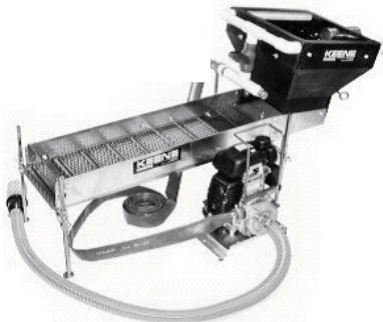


Figure 1. High-banker

High-banking – Using a **high-banker** to recover minerals.

Hydraulic project – Construction or performance of other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or **bed** of any of the salt or fresh **waters of the state**.

Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) –

- A written approval for a **hydraulic project** signed by the director of **WDFW** or the director's designates;
- A printed **Gold and Fish pamphlet** issued by **WDFW** which identifies and authorizes specific minor hydraulic project activities for **mineral prospecting** and **placer mining**.

Job site – The area of ground including and immediately adjacent to the area where work is conducted under the authority of an **HPA**. For **mineral prospecting** and **placer mining** projects, the job site includes the **excavation site**.

Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) – A form provided by **WDFW** and other agencies that a person may submit to request a written **HPA** for a **hydraulic project**.

Lake – Any natural standing fresh water or artificially-impounded natural fresh waters of the state, except impoundments of the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Large woody material – Trees or tree parts larger than 4 inches in diameter and longer than six feet, and rootwads, wholly or partially waterward of the **ordinary high water line**.

Mean higher high water (MHHW) – The tidal elevation obtained by averaging each day's highest tide at a particular location over a period of 19 years. It is measured from the **mean lower low water** = 0.0 tidal elevation.

Mean lower low water (MLLW) – The 0.0 tidal elevation. It is determined by averaging each day's lowest tide at a particular location over a period of nineteen years, as determined by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). It is measured from mean lower low water, which is a reference datum used to delineate waters of the state in saltwater areas.

Mineral prospect or **mineral prospecting** – To excavate, **process**, or **classify aggregate** using **hand-held mineral prospecting tools** and **mineral prospecting equipment**.

Mineral prospecting equipment – Any natural or manufactured device, implement, or animal (other than the human body) that you use in any aspect of **prospecting** for or recovering minerals.

Mini high-banker – A **high-banker** with a **rifle** area of three square feet or less. See Figure 2.



Figure 2. Mini high-banker

Mini rocker box – A **rocker box** with a **rifle** area of three square feet or less. See Figure 3.

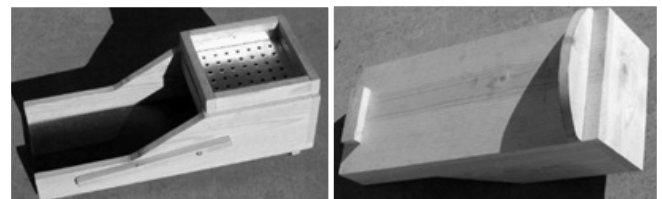


Figure 3. Mini rocker box (top view and bottom view)

Mining – The production activity that follows **mineral prospecting**.

Natural conditions – Environmental situations that occur or are found in nature. This does not include artificial or manufactured conditions.

Ordinary high water line (OHWL) – The mark on the shores of all water that will be found by examining the **bed** and **banks** and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil or vegetation a character distinct from that of the abutting upland. Provided that in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found, the ordinary high water line adjoining saltwater shall be the line of **mean higher high water**, and the ordinary high water line adjoining freshwater shall be the elevation of the mean annual flood.

Pan – An open metal or plastic dish operated by hand to separate gold or other minerals from **aggregate** by washing the aggregate. See Figure 4.



Figure 4. Pan

Panning – The use of a **pan** to wash **aggregate**.

Person – An applicant, authorized agent, permittee, or contractor. The term “person” includes an individual, a public or private entity, or organization.

Placer – A glacial or alluvial deposit of gravel or sand containing eroded particles of minerals.

Pool – A portion of the stream with reduced current velocity, often with water deeper than the surrounding areas.

Power sluice – High-banker

Power sluice/suction dredge combination – A machine that can be used as a **power sluice**, or with minor modifications, as a **suction dredge**. See Figure 5.



Figure 5. Power sluice/suction dredge combination

Process aggregate or processing aggregate – The physical or mechanical separation of the valuable mineral content within **aggregate**.

Protection of fish life – Avoiding, minimizing unavoidable impacts, and compensating for remaining impacts to fish life and the habitat that supports fish life through mitigation sequencing.

Redd – A nest that made in gravel, consisting of a depression dug by a fish for egg deposition, and associated gravel mounds. See Figure 6.

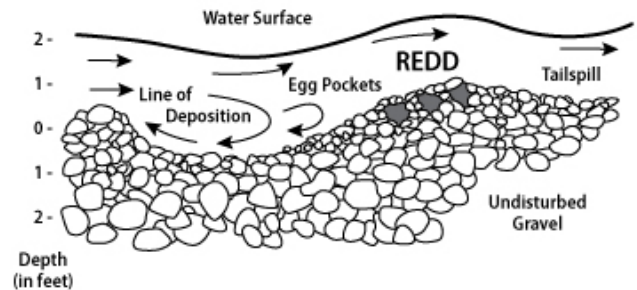


Figure 6. Cross section of a typical redd

Riffle – The bottom of a **concentrator** containing a series of crevices and grooves to catch and retain a mineral such as gold.; or a short, relatively shallow and coarse-bedded length of stream over which the stream flows at higher velocity and higher turbulence than it normally does in comparison to a pool.

River– See **Watercourse**.

Rocker box – A non-motorized **concentrator** consisting of a hopper attached to a cradle and a **sluice** box that you operate with a rocking motion. See Figure 7.

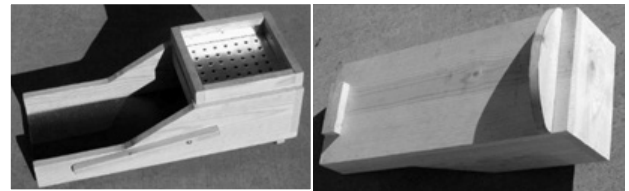


Figure 7. Rocker box (top view and bottom view)

Saltwater area – Those state waters and associated beds waterward of the ordinary high water line in Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the open coast. Saltwater areas include estuaries and other surface-water-connected wetlands that provide or maintain habitat that supports fish life. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water treatment and conveyance systems, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Shellfish – Those species of saltwater and freshwater invertebrates that have been classified and that must not be taken except as authorized by rule of the commission. The term “shellfish” includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

Sluice – A trough equipped with **riffles** across its bottom used to recover gold and other minerals with the use of flowing water. See Figure 8.

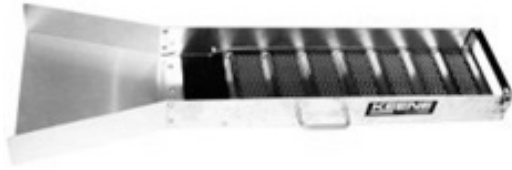


Figure 8. Sluice

Spiral wheel – A hand-operated or battery-operated rotating **pan** used to recover gold and minerals with the use of water. See Figure 9.



Figure 9. Spiral wheel

Stable slope – A **slope** without measurable evidence of slumping, sloughing, or other movement. Stable slopes will not show evidence of landslides, uprooted or tilted trees, exposed soils, water-saturated soils, and mud, or the recent erosion of soils and sediment. **Woody vegetation** is typically present on stable slopes.

Suction dredge - Any motorized or non-motorized device that removes aggregate from the bed, banks, or uplands by means of vacuum created by water flowing through a tube or hose. Bulb sniffers are not considered suction dredges. See Figure 10.

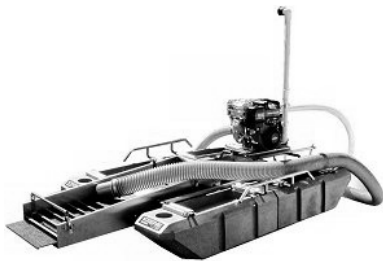


Figure 10. Suction dredge

Suction dredging – Using a **suction dredge** to recover gold and other minerals.

Tailings – The waste material that remains after processing **aggregate** for minerals.

Toe of the bank – The distinct break in **slope** between the stream **bank** or shoreline and the stream bottom or marine beach or **bed**, excluding areas of sloughing. For

steep banks that extend into the water, the toe may be submerged waterward of the **ordinary high water line**. For artificial structures, such as jetties or bulkheads, the toe refers to the base of the structure, where it meets the stream bed or marine beach or bed.

Toe of the slope – The base or bottom of a **slope** at the point where the ground surface abruptly changes to a significantly flatter grade.

Unstable slope – A **slope** with visible evidence of slumping, sloughing, or other movement. Evidence of unstable slopes includes landslides, uprooted or tilted trees, exposed soils, water-saturated soils, and mud, or the recent erosion of soils and sediment. **Woody vegetation** is typically not present on unstable slopes.

Vac-pac – A motorized, portable vacuum that you use for **prospecting**. See Figure 11.



Figure 11. Vac-pac

Watercourse, River or stream – Any portion of a stream or river channel, **bed, bank**, or bottom waterward of the **ordinary high water line of waters of the state**. Watercourse also means areas in which fish may spawn, reside, or pass, and tributary waters with defined bed or banks, which influence the quality of fish habitat downstream. Watercourse also means waters that flow on an intermittent basis or which fluctuate in level during the year, and the term applies to the entire bed of such watercourse whether or not the water is at peak level. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other entirely artificial watercourses, except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by humans.

Waters of the state or State waters – All salt and fresh waters waterward of the **ordinary high water line** and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

Wetted perimeter – The areas of a **watercourse** covered with water. The wetted perimeter varies with flow, discharge, and tides.

Woody vegetation – Perennial trees and shrubs having stiff stems and bark. Woody vegetation does not include grasses, forbs, or annual plants.

Mineral Prospecting in Freshwater Without Timing Restrictions

You may mineral prospect year-round in all fresh waters of the state, except lakes. You must follow the requirements listed below, but you do not need to have the Gold and Fish pamphlet on the job site when working in freshwaters of the state.

1. You may use only non-motorized hand-held mineral prospecting tools and the following mineral prospecting equipment:
 - (a) Pans;
 - (b) Sluices, concentrators, mini rocker boxes, and mini high-bankers with riffle areas totaling 3 square feet or less, including ganged equipment.
2. If you use motorized types of the mineral prospecting equipment listed in the previous provision, you may do so **ONLY** in certain waters in Adams, Benton, Clallam, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lincoln, Spokane, Whitman, and Yakima counties that are **NOT** designated under the Endangered Species Act as critical habitat for salmon, steelhead, or bull trout or have a freshwater designated use of salmonid spawning, rearing, and migration. A map identifying waters where motorized methods are allowed is at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Mineral-prospecting-and-placer-mining>.
3. When using motorized mineral prospecting equipment, all process water must be completely contained within your equipment and you may **NOT** discharge any water to surface or ground waters of the state during or following operation of this equipment.
4. All equipment fueling and servicing of motorized mineral prospecting equipment must be done so that petroleum products do not enter the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water, and contact the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990). You may not return the equipment to the water until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants outside the frequent scour zone, and in the shade when possible.
5. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one hand-operated winch to move boulders or large woody material that is not embedded or located within the wetted perimeter. You may use additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize boulders or large woody material that is not embedded.
6. You may work within the wetted perimeter only from one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.
7. You may not disturb fish life or redds within the bed. If you observe or encounter fish life or redds within the bed, or actively spawning fish when collecting or processing aggregate, you must relocate your operation. You must avoid areas containing live freshwater mussels. If you encounter live mussels during excavation, you must relocate your operation.
8. Aggregate excavation, collection, and removal:
 - (a) You may excavate only by hand or with non-motorized mineral prospecting tools.
 - (b) You may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from within the wetted perimeter. See Figures 12 and 13.

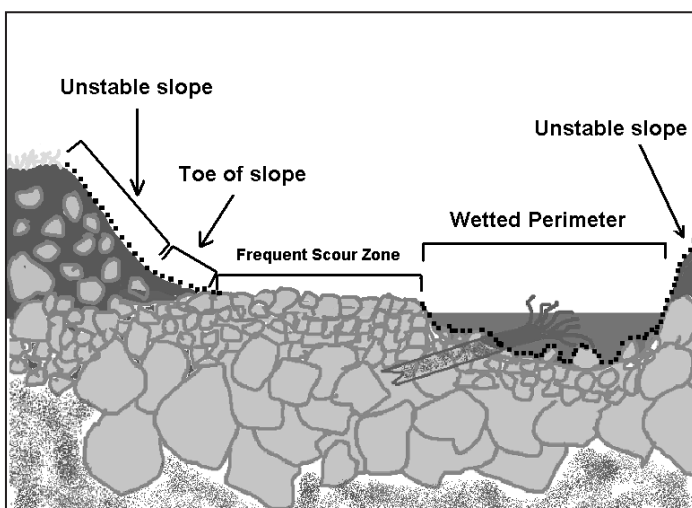


Figure 12. Cross section of a typical body of water, showing areas where excavation is not permitted under rules for mineral prospecting without timing restrictions. Dashed lines indicate areas where excavation is not permitted.

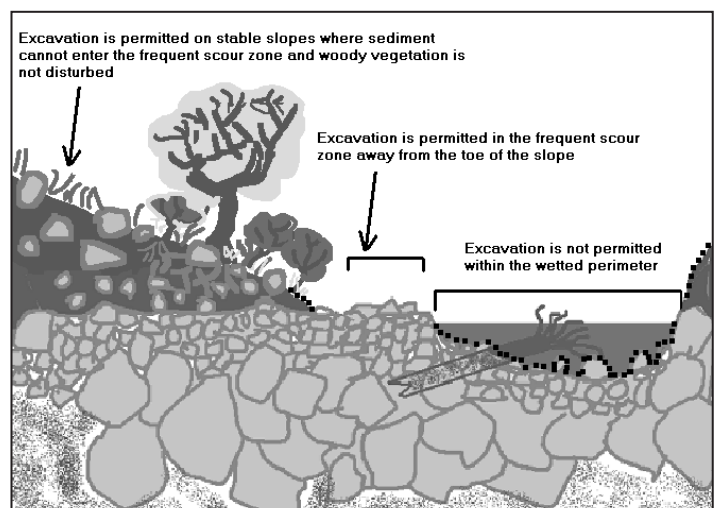


Figure 13. Permitted and prohibited excavation sites in a typical body of water under rules for mineral prospecting without timing restrictions. Dashed lines indicate areas where excavation is not permitted.

- (c) You may work in only one excavation site at a time. However, you may use a second excavation site as a settling pond. Multiple persons may work within a single excavation site.
 - (d) When collecting or excavating aggregate you may not stand within, or allow aggregate to enter, the wetted perimeter.
 - (e) You must fill all excavation sites and level all tailing piles prior to moving to another excavation site or abandoning an excavation site. If you move boulders, you must return them, as well as possible, to their approximate original location.
 - (f) You may not undermine, move, or disturb large woody material embedded in the slopes or located wholly or partially within the wetted perimeter. You may move large woody material and boulders located entirely within the frequent scour zone, but you must keep them within the frequent scour zone. You may not cut large woody material. See Figure 13.
 - (g) You may not undermine, cut, or disturb live, rooted woody vegetation of any kind.
 - (h) You may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from the toe of the slope. You also may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from an unstable slope or any slope that delivers, or has the potential to deliver, sediment to the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. See Figures 14 and 15.
9. Rules for processing aggregate:
- (a) You may stand within the wetted perimeter when processing aggregate with pans, and sluices.
 - (b) You may not stand on or process directly on redds or disturb incubating fish life. You may not allow tailings or visible sediment plumes (visibly muddy water) to enter redds or areas where fish life are located within the bed.
 - (c) You may not level or disturb tailing piles that remain within the wetted perimeter after processing aggregate.
 - (d) If you collected or excavated aggregate outside of the frequent scour zone, you must classify it at the collection or excavation site before processing.
 - (e) When using a sluice, you may process only classified aggregate within the wetted perimeter.
 - (f) The maximum width of a sluice, measured at its widest point, including attachments, shall not exceed 25% of the width of the wetted perimeter at the point of placement.
 - (g) You may process with a sluice only in areas within the wetted perimeter that are composed primarily of boulders and bedrock. You must separate sluice locations by at least 50 feet. You may not place structures within the wetted perimeter to check or divert the water flow.
 - (h) You may operate non-motorized mini high-bankers or other non-motorized concentrators only outside the wetted perimeter. You may not allow visible sediment or muddy water to enter the wetted perimeter. A second excavation site may be used as a settling pond.
 - (i) As provided in RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070, any device you use for removing water from fish-bearing waters must be equipped with a fish guard to prevent fish from entering the intake. You must screen the intake with material that has openings no larger

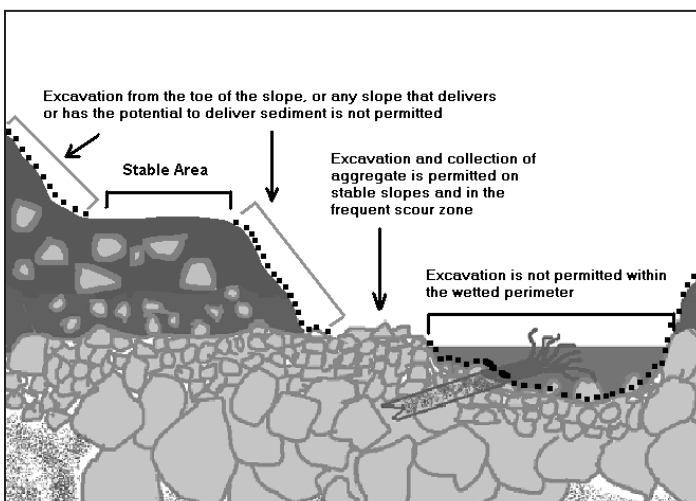


Figure 14. Limits on excavating, collecting, and removing aggregate on stream banks.

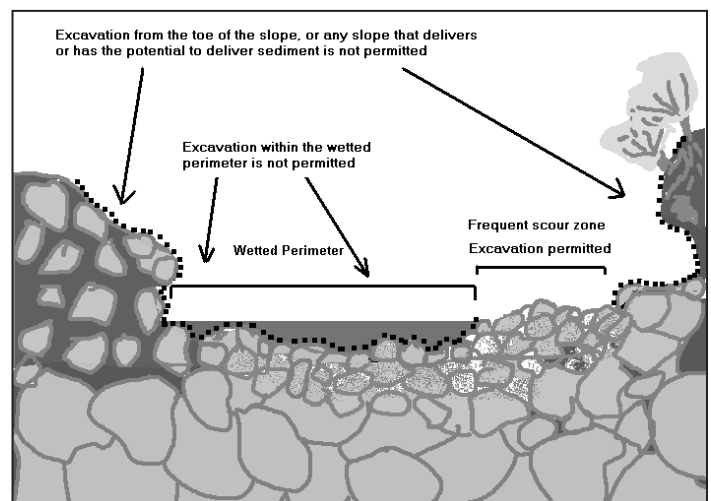


Figure 15. Excavating, collecting and removing aggregate within the wetted perimeter is not permitted.

than 5/64 inch for square openings, measured side to side, or 3/32 inch diameter for round openings, and the screen must have at least one square inch of functional screen area for every gallon per minute (gpm) of water drawn through it. For example, removing 100 gpm would require at least a 100 square inch screen.

- (j) You may not excavate, collect, remove, or process aggregate within 400 feet of any fishway, dam, or hatchery water intake.

- (k) You may not disturb existing fish habitat improvement structures or stream channel improvements.
- (l) If at any time, as a result of project activities, you observe a fish kill or fish life in distress, you must immediately cease operations and notify WDFW and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990) of the problem. You may not resume work until WDFW gives approval. WDFW may require additional measures to mitigate the prospecting impacts.

Mineral Prospecting in Freshwaters With Timing Restrictions

You may mineral prospect in the fresh waters of the state only during the times and with the mineral prospecting equipment limitations identified in the table of authorized work times beginning on page 19 of this pamphlet. You must follow the rules listed below, and you must have a copy of the Gold and Fish pamphlet on the job site. NOTE: unlike previous versions of the pamphlet, this version does not allow you to use suction dredges or gravity siphons. A standard written HPA is required for these methods.

1. Except as noted below you may use only non-motorized hand-held mineral prospecting tools and the following mineral prospecting equipment:

- (a) Pans;
- (b) Sluices, concentrators, rocker boxes, and high-bankers with riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment;
- (c) Power sluice/suction dredge combinations, only when configured and used as high-bankers or power sluices, that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less;
- (d) High-bankers and power sluices that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment, and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one motorized winch and one hand-operated winch to move boulders and large woody material that is not embedded, and additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize them.

2. If you use motorized types of mineral prospecting equipment listed in the previous provision, you may do so ONLY in certain waters in Adams, Benton, Clallam, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lincoln, Spokane,

Whitman, and Yakima counties that are NOT designated under the Endangered Species Act as critical habitat for salmon, steelhead, or bull trout or have a freshwater designated use of salmonid spawning, rearing, and migration. A map identifying waters where motorized methods are allowed is at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Mineral-prospecting-and-placer-mining>.

3. When using motorized mineral prospecting equipment, all process water must be completely contained within your equipment and you may NOT discharge any water to surface or ground waters of the state during or following operation of this equipment.
4. All equipment fueling and servicing of motorized mineral prospecting equipment must be done so that petroleum products do not enter the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water, and contact the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990). You may not return the equipment to the water until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants outside the frequent scour zone, and in the shade when possible.
5. The widest point of a sluice, including attachments, must not exceed twenty-five percent of the wetted perimeter at the point of placement.
6. The suction intake nozzle and hose of power sluice/suction dredge combinations may not be attached to the equipment or stored on the job site.
7. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one motorized winch and one hand-operated winch to move boulders and large woody material that is not embedded, and additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize them.

8. Equipment separation:

- (a) You may use non-motorized hand-held mineral prospecting tools; pans; or sluices, mini rocker boxes, or mini high-bankers with riffle areas totaling three square feet or less, including ganged equipment, as close to other mineral prospecting equipment as desired.
 - (b) When operating any sluice or rocker box with a riffle area exceeding three square feet (including ganged equipment), or high-banker within the wetted perimeter, you must be at least 200 feet from all others also operating this type of equipment, a gravity siphon, or a suction dredge. This separation is measured as a radius from the equipment you are operating. You may locate this equipment closer than 200 feet if only one piece of equipment is actually operating within that 200 foot radius.
9. As provided in RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070, any device you use for removing water from fish-bearing waters must be equipped with a fish guard to prevent passage of fish into the intake. You must screen the intake with material that has openings no larger than 5/64 inch for square openings, measured side to side, or 3/32 inch diameter for round openings, and the screen must have at least one square inch of functional screen area for every gallon per minute (gpm) of water drawn through it. For example, removing 100 gpm would require at least a 100 square inch screen.
 10. You may work within the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone only from one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset. If your mineral prospecting equipment exceeds one-half the width of the wetted perimeter of the stream, you must remove the equipment from the wetted perimeter or move it so that a minimum of 50% of the wetted perimeter is free of equipment between one-half hour after official sunset to one-half hour prior to official sunrise.
 11. You may not excavate, collect, remove, or process aggregate within 400 feet of any fishway, dam, or hatchery water intake.
 12. You must not disturb existing fish habitat improvement structures or stream channel improvements.
 13. You may not undermine, move, or disturb large woody material embedded in the slopes or located wholly or partially within the wetted perimeter. You may move large woody material and boulders located entirely within the frequent scour zone, but you must keep them within the frequent scour zone. You may not cut large woody material.
 14. You may not undermine, cut, or disturb live, rooted woody vegetation of any kind.
 15. You may work in only one excavation site at a time. However, you may use a second excavation site as a settling pond. Multiple individuals may work within a single excavation site.
 16. You must fill all excavation sites and level all tailing piles before moving to another excavation site or abandoning the excavation site.
 17. You may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from the toe of the slope. You also may not excavate, collect, or remove aggregate from an unstable slope or any slope that delivers, or has the potential to deliver, sediment to the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. See Figures 16 and 17.

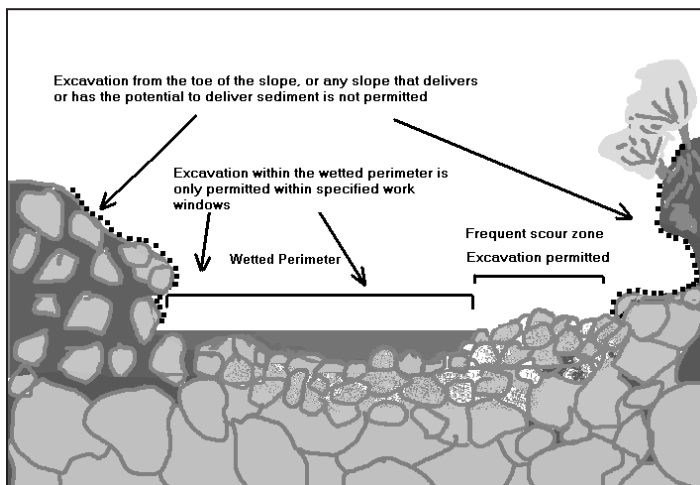


Figure 16. Cross section of a typical body of water showing unstable slopes, stable areas, and permissible or prohibited excavation sites under rules for mineral prospecting with timing restrictions. Dashed line indicates areas where excavation is not permitted.

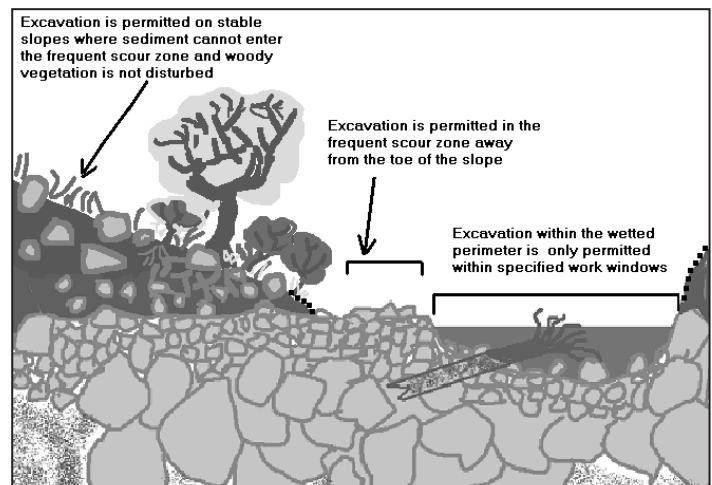


Figure 17. Permitted and prohibited excavation sites in a typical body of water under rules for mineral prospecting with timing restrictions. Dashed lines indicate areas where excavation is not permitted.

18. You may partially divert a body of water into mineral prospecting equipment. However, at no time may the diversion structure be greater than 50% of the width of the wetted perimeter, including the width of the equipment. You may not divert the body of water outside of the wetted perimeter.
19. You may use materials only from within the wetted perimeter, or artificial materials from outside the wetted perimeter, to construct the diversion structure by hand. Before abandoning the site, you must remove artificial materials used in the construction of a diversion structure and restore the site to its approximate original condition.
20. You may process aggregate collected from the frequent scour zone:
 - (a) At any location if you use pans; mini rocker boxes; mini high-bankers; or sluices or other concentrators with riffle areas totaling three square feet or less, including ganged equipment.
 - (b) Only in the frequent scour zone or upland areas landward of the frequent scour zone if you use high-bankers, or with riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment; or sluices or rocker boxes that have riffle areas totaling more than three but less than ten square feet, including ganged equipment. You may not discharge tailings to the wetted perimeter when using this equipment. However, you may discharge wastewater to the wetted perimeter if its entry point into the wetted perimeter is at least 200 feet from any other wastewater discharge entry point.
21. You may process aggregate collected from the upland areas landward of the frequent scour zone:
 - (a) At any location if you use pans, sluices, concentrators, mini rocker boxes, and mini high-bankers with riffle areas totaling three square feet or less, including ganged equipment. You must classify the aggregate at the collection or excavation site prior to processing with this equipment within the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone.
 - (b) Only at an upland location landward of the frequent scour zone if you use high-bankers, or rocker boxes. You may not discharge tailings or wastewater into the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone.
 - (c) Within the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone if you use a sluice with a riffle area greater than three square feet. You must classify the aggregate at the collection or excavation site prior to processing.
22. You may conduct crevicing in the wetted perimeter, in the frequent scour zone, or landward of the frequent scour zone. You may not use motorized equipment for crevicing. If you crevice landward of the frequent scour zone, you may not discharge sediment or wastewater to the wetted perimeter or the frequent scour zone.
23. You must avoid areas containing live freshwater mussels. If you encounter live mussels during excavation, you must relocate the operation.
24. You may not disturb redds. If you observe or encounter redds or actively spawning fish when collecting or processing aggregate, you must relocate the operation.
25. If at any time, as a result of project activities, you observe a fish kill or fish life in distress, you must immediately stop operations and notify WDFW and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division of the problem (1-800-258-5990). You may not resume work until WDFW gives approval. WDFW may require additional measures to mitigate the prospecting impacts.

Mineral Prospecting on Ocean Beaches

You may mineral prospect year-round on ocean beaches of the state. You must follow the rules listed below, and must have the Gold and Fish pamphlet on the job site when working on ocean beaches of the state, except as noted below.

1. You may mineral prospect only between the line of ordinary high tide and the line of extreme low tide on beaches within the Seashore Conservation Area set under RCW 79A.05.605 and managed by Washington state parks and recreation commission. You may NOT operate any motorized mineral prospecting equipment in the portion of the Seashore Conservation Area between Damon Point and the Makah Indian Reservation.
2. No written or pamphlet HPA is required to mineral prospect south of the Copalis River, if you operate landward of the upper limit of ghost shrimp burrowing in the beach; waterward of the ordinary high tide line; and you do not use fresh water from fish-bearing streams during operations, but you must follow the requirements below. See Figure 18.
3. Except as noted below you may use only non-motorized mineral prospecting tools and the following mineral prospecting equipment:
 - (a) Pans;
 - (b) Sluices, concentrators, rocker boxes, and high-bankers with riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment;
 - (c) Power sluice/suction dredge combinations, only when configured and used as high-bankers or power sluices, that have riffle areas totaling ten square feet or less, including ganged equipment and pump intake hoses with inside diameters of four inches or less;
4. When using motorized mineral prospecting equipment, all process water must be completely contained within your equipment and you may NOT discharge any water to surface or ground waters of the state during or following operation of this equipment.
5. All equipment fueling and servicing of motorized mineral prospecting equipment must be done so that petroleum products do not enter the wetted perimeter or frequent scour zone. If a petroleum sheen or spill is observed, you must immediately stop work, remove the equipment from the body of water, and contact the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (1-800-258-5990). You may not return the equipment to the water until the problem is corrected. You must store fuel and lubricants outside the frequent scour zone, and in the shade when possible.
6. The suction dredge intake nozzle and hose of power sluice/suction dredge combinations may not be attached to the equipment or stored on the job site.
7. When operated in fish-bearing freshwater streams, the widest point of a sluice, including attachments, must not exceed twenty-five percent of the width of the wetted perimeter at the point of placement
8. You may not use vehicle-mounted winches. You may use one motorized winch and one hand-operated winch to move boulders and large woody material that is not embedded, and additional cables, chains, or ropes to stabilize them.
9. Under RCW 77.57.010 and 77.57.070, any device you use for removing water from fish-bearing waters must be equipped with a fish guard to prevent fish from entering the intake. You must screen the intake with material that has openings no larger than five sixty-fourths inch for square openings, measured side to side, or three thirty-seconds inch diameter for round openings, and the screen must have at least one square inch of functional screen area for every gallon per minute (gpm) of water drawn through it. For example, removing 100 gpm would require at least a 100 square inch screen.
10. You may work only from one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset. If you

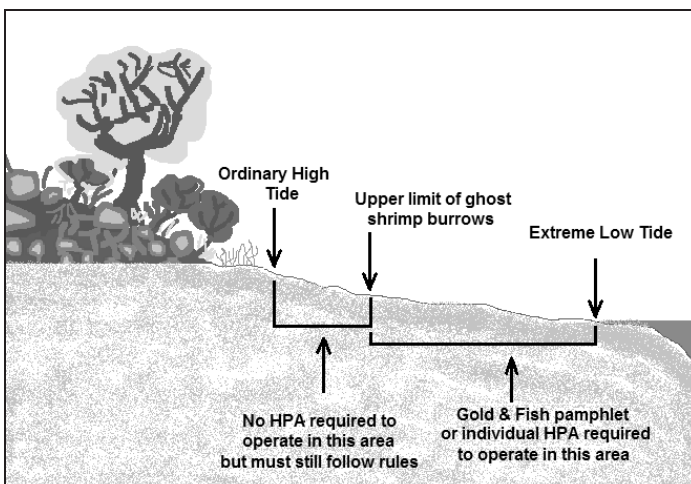


Figure 18. Beach area where no written or pamphlet HPA is required

use mineral prospecting equipment in a fish-bearing freshwater stream and the equipment exceeds one-half the width of the wetted perimeter of the stream, You must remove the equipment from the wetted perimeter or move it so that at least fifty percent of the wetted perimeter is free of equipment from one-half hour after official sunset to one-half hour before official sunrise.

11. You may not undermine, cut, disturb, or move embedded large woody material or woody debris jams.
12. You may work in only one excavation site at a time. However, you may use a second excavation site as a settling pond. Multiple persons may work within a single excavation site.
13. You must backfill all trenches, depressions, or holes created in the beach during project activities before moving to another excavation site (except during use as a settling pond) or leaving an excavation site.
14. You may partially divert a body of water into mineral prospecting equipment. However, at no time may the diversion structure be greater than fifty percent of the width of the wetted perimeter of a fish-bearing freshwater stream, including the width of the equipment.

You may not divert the body of water outside of the wetted perimeter.

15. You may use materials only from within the wetted perimeter, or artificial materials from outside the wetted perimeter, to construct the diversion structure by hand. Before abandoning the site, You must remove artificial materials used to construct a diversion structure and restore the site to its approximate original condition.
16. You may not disturb live razor clams or other shellfish within the bed. If you observe or encounter live razor clams or other shellfish during excavation, you must relocate the operation.
17. If at any time, as a result of project activities, you observe a fish kill or fish life in distress, you must immediately stop operations and notify WDFW and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division of the problem (1-800-258-5990). You may not resume work until WDFW gives approval. WDFW may require additional measures to mitigate the prospecting impacts.

Authorized Work Times

You may conduct mineral prospecting and placer mining only in the state waters and during the times specified in the following table.

1. The general work time for a county applies to all state waters within that county, unless otherwise indicated in the table.
2. The work time for a listed state water applies to all its tributaries, unless otherwise indicated. Some state waters occur in multiple counties. Check the listing for the county in which mineral prospecting or placer mining is to be conducted to determine the work time for that state water.
3. Where a tributary is listed as a boundary, that boundary shall be the line perpendicular to the receiving stream that is projected from the most upstream point of the tributary mouth to the opposite bank of the receiving stream. See Figure 19.

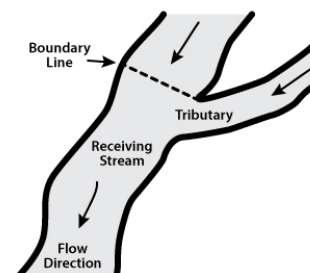


Figure 19. Stream boundary line.

4. Mineral prospecting and placer mining within waterbodies identified in the table of authorized work times as “Submit Application” are not authorized under the Gold and Fish pamphlet. You must obtain a standard written HPA to work in these waterbodies.

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Adams County	July 1-October 31
Crab Creek (41.0002)	July 16-February 28
Esquatzel Creek (36.MISC)	June 1-February 28
Palouse River (34.0003)	July 16-February 28
Asotin County	July 16-September 15
Snake River (35.0002)	See below
Alpowa Creek (35.1440)	July 16-December 15
Asotin Creek (35.1716)	July 16-August 15
Couse Creek (35.2147)	July 16-December 15
Grande Ronde River (35.2192)	July 16-September 15
Tenmile Creek (35.2100)	July 16-December 15
Benton County	June 1 September 30
Columbia River	See below
Glade Creek (31.0851)	August 1-September 30
Yakima River (37.0002)	June 1-September 15
Amon Creek (37.0009)	June 1-September 30
Corral Creek (37.0002)	June 1-September 30
Spring Creek (37.0205)	June 1-September 30
Chelan County	July 16-August 15
Columbia River	See below
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Mouth to falls at river mile 1.0	July 1-February 28
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Upstream of falls at river mile 1.0	July 1-March 31
Chelan River (47.0052) Mouth to Chelan Dam	July 16-September 30
Colockum Creek (40.0760)	July 1-October 31
Entiat River (46.0042) Mouth to Entiat Falls	July 16-July 31
Entiat River (46.0042) Upstream of Entiat Falls	July 16-March 31
Crum Canyon (46.0107)	July 16-March 31
Mad River (46.0125)	July 16-July 31
Indian Creek (46.0128)	July 16-February 28
Lake Chelan (47.0052)	Submit Application
Railroad Creek (47.0410)	July 16-September 30
Stehekin River (47.0508)	Submit Application
Twenty-five Mile Creek (47.0195)	July 16-September 30
Other Lake Chelan tributaries outside of North Cascades National Park	July 1-August 15
Other Lake Chelan tributaries within North Cascades National Park	Submit Application
Number 1 Canyon (45.0011)	July 1-February 28

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Number 2 Canyon (45.0012)	July 1-February 28
Squilchuck Creek (40.0836) Mouth to South Wenatchee Avenue	July 1-September 30
Squilchuck Creek (40.0836) Upstream of South Wenatchee Avenue	July 1-February 28
Stemilt Creek (40.0808) Mouth to falls	July 1-September 30
Stemilt Creek (40.0808) Upstream of falls	July 1-February 28
Wenatchee River (45.0030) Mouth to Hwy 2 Bridge in Leavenworth	July 15-September 30
Wenatchee River (45.0030) – Hwy 2 Bridge in Leavenworth to Lake Wenatchee	July 15-August 15
Beaver Creek (45.0751)	July 1-September 30
Chiwaukum Creek (45.0700)	July 1-July 31
Chiwawa River (45.0759) Mouth to Phelps Creek	July 1-July 31
Chiwawa River (45.0759) Upstream of Phelps Creek	July 1-July 31
Deep Creek (45.0764)	July 1-February 28
Phelps Creek (45.0875)	July 16-August 15
Icicle Creek (45.0474) Mouth to Johnny Creek	July 1-July 31
Icicle Creek (45.0474) Upstream of Johnny Creek	July 1-July 31
Fourth of July Creek (45.0525)	July 1-February 28
Lake Wenatchee (45.0030)	Submit Application
Little Wenatchee (45.0985) Mouth to Wilderness Boundary	July 1-July 31
Little Wenatchee (45.0985) Upstream of Wilderness Boundary	Submit Application
White River (45.1116) Mouth to White River Falls	July 1-July 31
White River (45.1116) Upstream of White River Falls	July 1-February 28
Nason Creek (45.0888)	July 1-July 31
Peshastin Creek (45.0232) Mouth to Etienne Creek	July 16-August 15
Ingalls Creek (45.0273) Mouth to Cascade Creek	Submit Application
Ingalls Creek (45.0273) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-February 28
Etienne Creek (45.0323) Mouth to falls at stream mile 2.9	Submit Application
Etienne Creek (45.0323) Upstream of falls at stream mile 2.9	July 16-February 28
Ruby Creek (45.0318)	July 16-February 28
Peshastin Creek (45.0232) Upstream of Etienne Creek	August 1-February 28
Tronson Creek (45.0346)	August 1-February 28
Scotty Creek (45.0376)	August 1-February 28
Shaser Creek (45.0365)	August 1-February 28
Clallam County	July 16-September 15
Clallam River (19.0129)	August 1-August 15
Dungeness River (18.0018)	Submit Application
Independent Creek (18.MISC)	August 1-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Elwha River (18.0272)	August 1-August 15
Hoko River (19.0148)	August 1-September 15
Jimmycomelately Creek (17.0285)	August 1-August 31
Lake Ozette (20.0046)	Submit Application
Little Quilcene River (17.0076)	July 16-August 31
Lake Ozette tributaries	July 16-September 15
Lyre River (19.0031)	August 1-September 15
McDonald Creek (18.0160)	August 1-September 15
Morse Creek (18.0185)	August 1-August 15
Ozette River (20.0046)	July 16-September 15
Pysht River (19.0113)	August 1-September 15
Quillayute River (20.0096, 20.0162, 20.0175)	August 1-August 15
Bogachiel River (20.0162)	Submit Application
Calawah River (20.0175)	August 1-August 15
Salmon Creek (17.0245)	July 16-August 31
Sekiu River (19.0203)	August 1-September 15
Snow Creek (17.0219)	July 16-August 31
Sol Duc River (20.0096)	Submit Application
Lake Pleasant (20.0313)	Submit Application
Lake Pleasant tributaries	July 16 September 15
Sooes River (20.0015)	July 16 September 15
Clark County	July 16-September 30
Columbia River	See below
Lacamas Creek (28.0160) Mouth to dam	August 1-August 31
Lacamas Creek (28.0160) Upstream of dam	August 1-September 30
Lewis River (27.0168)	August 1-August 15
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Mouth to Lucia Falls	August 1-August 15
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Lucia Falls to Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Upstream of Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28
Lake River (28.0020)	January 1-December 31
Burnt Bridge Creek (28.0143)	August 1-August 31
Salmon Creek (28.0059)	August 1-August 31
Whipple Creek (28.0038)	August 1-September 30
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Confluence of East Fork to Merwin Dam	August 1-August 15
Cedar Creek (27.0339)	August 1-September 15
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Merwin Dam to Lower Falls	July 16-August 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Canyon Creek (27.0442)	July 16-February 28
North Fork Lewis River (27.0168) Upstream of Lower Falls	July 16-August 15
Washougal River (28.0159) Mouth to headwaters	August 1-August 31
Columbia County	July 16-September 30
Touchet River (32.0097)	August 1-August 15
Grande Ronde River tributaries (35.2192)	July 16-August 15
North Fork Touchet/Wolf Fork (32.0761)	Submit Application
South Fork Touchet (32.0708)	Submit Application
Tucannon River (35.0009)	July 16-August 15
Walla Walla River (32.0008) Mouth to Oregon State line	July 16-September 15
Mill Creek (32.1436) Mouth to Oregon State line	August 1-August 15
Cowlitz County	July 16-September 30
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) South Fork Chehalis River Mouth to Fisk Falls	August 1-August 31
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) South Fork Chehalis River Upstream of Fisk Falls	August 1-August 31
Columbia River	See below
Abernathy Creek (25.0297)	July 16-September 15
Burke Creek (27.0148)	August 1-August 31
Burris Creek (27.0151)	August 1-August 31
Bybee Creek (27.0142)	August 1-August 31
Canyon Creek (27.0147)	August 1-August 31
Coal Creek (25.0340)	July 16-September 15
Clark Creek (25.0371)	August 1-August 31
Cowlitz River (26.0002) Mouth to barrier dam at river mile 49.5	July 16-August 15
Coweeman River (26.0003) Mouth to Baird Creek	August 1-August 31
Coweeman River (26.0003) Upstream of Baird Creek	August 1-August 31
Cowlitz River (26.0002) Tributaries below barrier dam to mouth	July 16-September 30
Owl Creek (26.1441)	July 16-September 15
Toutle River (26.0227)	July 16-August 15
North Fork Toutle River (26.0314) Mouth to Debris Dam	July 16-August 15
North Fork Toutle River (26.0314) Upstream of Debris Dam	July 16-August 15
Green River (26.0323) Mouth to Shultz Creek	July 16-September 30
Green River (26.0323) Upstream of Shultz Creek	July 16-September 30
South Fork Toutle (26.0248) Mouth to Bear Creek	July 16-September 15
South Fork Toutle (26.0248) Upstream of Bear Creek	July 16-September 15
Tributaries to Silver Lake	July 16-September 30
Germany Creek (25.0313)	July 16-September 15
Kalama River (27.0002) Mouth to Kalama Falls	August 1-August 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Kalama River (27.0002) Upstream of Kalama Falls	August 1-August 15
Lewis River (27.0168) Mouth to East Fork Lewis River	August 1-August 15
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Confluence of East Fork to Merwin Dam	August 1-August 15
North Fork Lewis River (27.0334) Merwin Dam to Lower Falls	July 16-August 15
Mill Creek (25.0284)	July 16-September 15
Schoolhouse Creek (27.0139)	August 1-August 31
Douglas County	July 1-September 30
Columbia River	See below
Douglas Creek Canyon (44.0146)	May 16-January 31
Foster Creek (50.0065)	August 1-April 15
McCarteney Creek (44.0002)	July 1-February 28
Pine/Corbaley Canyon Creek (44.0779)	September 16-April 15
Rock Island Creek (44.0630)	July 1-September 30
Ferry County	July 1-August 31
Columbia River	See below
Kettle River (60.0002)	June 16-August 31
Boulder Creek (60.0130) Mouth to Hodgson Road Bridge	Submit Application
Boulder Creek (60.0130) Upstream of Hodgson Road Bridge	June 16-February 28
Deadman Creek (60.0008) Mouth to SR395 Crossing	Submit Application
Deadman Creek (60.0008) Upstream of SR395	June 16-February 28
Goosmus Creek (60.0254)	June 16-February 28
Toroda Creek (60.0410)	July 1-September 30
San Poil River (52.0004)	June 16-September 30
Granite Creek (52.0099) Mouth to Powerhouse Dam	June 16-September 30
Granite Creek (52.0099) Upstream of Powerhouse Dam	June 16-February 28
West Fork River San Poil (52.0192) Mouth to Deep Creek	June 16-September 30
West Fork San Poil River (52.0192) Upstream of Deep Creek	June 16-September 30
Gold Creek (52.0197)	June 16-February 28
Franklin County	June 1-September 30
Columbia River	See below
Snake River	See below
Palouse River (34.0003)	July 16-February 28
North bank tributaries of the lower Snake River between Palouse River and the mouth of the Snake River	June 16-October 31
Garfield County	July 16-September 30
Snake River (35.0003)	See below
Alpowa Creek (35.1440)	July 16-December 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Asotin Creek (35.1716)	July 16-August 15
Deadman Creek (35.0688)	July 16-December 15
Grande Ronde River tributaries (35.2192)	July 16-August 15
Meadow Creek (35.0689)	July 16-December 15
Tucannon River (35.0009) Mouth to Panjab Creek	July 16-August 15
Tucannon River (35.0009) Upstream of Panjab Creek	July 16-August 15
Pataha Creek (35.0123) Mouth to Pataha Creek	January 1-December 31
Pataha Creek (35.0123) Upstream of Pataha Creek	July 16-December 31
Grant County	July 1-October 31
Columbia River	See below
Crab Creek (41.0002)	July 16-September 15
Grays Harbor County	July 16-October 15
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Mouth to Porter Creek	August 1-August 31
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Porter Creek to Fisk Falls	August 1-August 15
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Upstream of Fisk Falls	August 1-August 15
Cedar Creek (23.0570)	August 1- September 30
Cloquallum Creek (22.0501)	August 1-September 30
Porter Creek (23.0543)	August 1-September 30
Satsop River (22.0360)	August 1-August 31
Wishkah River (22.0191)	August 1-October 15
Wynoochee River (22.0260)	August 1-September 30
Copalis River (21.0767)	August 1-October 15
Elk River (22.1333)	July 1-October 31
Hoquiam River (22.0137)	August 1-October 15
Humptulips River (22.0004) Mouth to Forks	August 1-September 30
Humptulips River (22.0004) Upstream of Forks	August 1-September 30
Johns River (22.1270)	August 1-September 30
Moclips River (21.0731)	August 1-October 15
North River (24.0034)	August 1-September 30
Queets River (21.0001)	August 1-August 15
Quinalt River (21.0398)	August 1-August 15
Raft River (21.0337)	August 1-October 15
Island County	June 16-October 15
Cavalero Creek (06.0065)	June 16-December 15
Chapman Creek (06.0070)	June 16-December 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Crescent Creek (06.0002)	June 16-December 15
Cultus Creek (06.0026)	June 16-March 15
Deer Creek (06.0024)	June 16-March 15
Dugualla Creek (06.0001)	June 16-March 15
Glendale Creek (06.0025)	June 16-December 15
Kristoferson Creek (06.0062-06.0063)	May 1-December 15
Maxwelton Creek (06.0029)	June 16-December 15
North Bluff Creek (06.0006)	June 16-March 15
Old Clinton Creek (06.0023)	June 16-March 15
Jefferson County	July 16-October 31
Big Quilcene River (17.0012) Mouth to Falls	July 16-August 31
Big Quilcene River (17.0012) Falls to Forks	August 1-February 28
Big Quilcene River (17.0012) Upstream of Forks	August 1-February 28
Bogachiel River (20.0162)	Submit Application
Chimacum Creek (17.0203)	July 16-September 15
Donovan Creek (17.0115)	July 1-October 15
Dosewallips River (16.0442)	July 16-August 15
Duckabush River (16.0351)	July 16-August 15
Dungeness River (18.0018)	August 1-August 15
Elwha River (18.0272)	August 1-August 15
Goodman Creek (20.0406)	August 1-September 15
Hoh River (20.0422)	August 1-August 15
Little Quilcene River (17.0076)	July 16-August 31
Queets River (21.0001)	August 1-August 15
Matheny Creek (21.0165)	August 1-August 15
Sams River (21.0205)	August 1-August 15
Quinalt River (21.0398)	August 1-August 15
Salmon Creek (17.0245)	July 16-August 31
Skokomish River (16.0001)	August 1-August 31
Snow Creek (17.0219)	July 16-August 31
Tarboo Creek (17.0129)	August 1-September 30
Thorndyke Creek (17.0170)	August 1-October 15
King County	July 16-September 30
Cedar River (08.0299) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 31
Cedar River (08.0299) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 31
Issaquah Creek (08.0178)	August 1-August 31
Sammamish River (08.0057)	August 1-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Steele Creek (08.0379)	July 16-February 28
Green River (Duwamish River) (09.0001) Mouth to Sawmill Creek	August 1-August 31
Green River (Duwamish River) (09.0001) Upstream of Sawmill Creek	August 1-August 31
Lake Washington tributaries (08.LKWA)	August 1-August 31
Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Mouth to Snoqualmie Falls	August 1-August 15
Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Snoqualmie Falls to mouth of South Fork	July 16-February 28
Patterson Creek (07.0376)	July 16-September 30
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Mouth to Taylor Creek	July 16-February 28
Middle Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0219) Upstream of Taylor Creek	July 16-February 28
Goat Creek (07.0754)	July 16-February 28
North Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0527) Mouth to Lennox Creek	July 16-February 28
North Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0527) Upstream of Lennox Creek	July 16-February 28
Deep Creek (07.0562)	July 16-February 28
Illinois Creek (07.0624)	July 16-February 28
Lennox Creek (07.0596)	July 16-February 28
Bear Creek (07.0606)	July 16-February 28
Raging River (07.0384)	August 1-September 15
South Fork Skykomish River (07.0012) Mouth to Sunset Falls	August 1-August 15
South Fork Skykomish River (07.0012) Upstream of Sunset Falls	August 1-August 15
Beckler River (07.1413) Mouth to Boulder Creek	August 1-August 15
Beckler River (07.1413) Upstream of Boulder Creek	July 16-February 28
Rapid River (07.1461) Mouth to Meadow Creek	August 1-August 31
Rapid River (07.1461) Upstream of Meadow Creek	August 1-February 28
Index Creek (07.1264) Mouth to Mud Lake Creek	August 1-August 31
Index Creek (07.1264) Upstream of Mud Lake Creek including Salmon Creek	July 16-February 28
Miller River (07.1329) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 15
Miller River (07.1329) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 15
Coney Creek (07.1347)	July 16-February 28
East Fork Miller River (07.1329) Mouth to Great Falls Creek	July 16-August 15
East Fork Miller River (07.1329) Upstream of Great Falls Creek	July 16-February 28
Foss River (07.1562) Mouth to Forks	July 16-August 31
East Fork Foss River (07.1562) Mouth to Burn Creek	July 16-August 15
East Fork Foss River (07.1562) Upstream of Burn Creek	July 16-February 28
West Fork Foss River (07.1573) Mouth to falls at River Mile 2.0	July 16-August 31
West Fork Foss River (07.1573) Upstream of falls at River Mile 2.0	July 16-February 28
West Fork Miller River (07.1335)	July 16-February 28
Money Creek (07.1300) Mouth to 0.5 mile upstream of Kimball Creek	August 1-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Money Creek (07.1300) Upstream of 0.5 mile upstream of Kimball Creek	August 1-February 28
Kimball Creek (07.1301)	August 1-August 31
Tye River (07.0012) Mouth to Alpine Falls	August 1-August 31
Tye River (07.0012) Upstream of Alpine Falls	July 16-February 28
South Fork Snoqualmie River (07.0467)	July 16-February 28
Denny Creek (07.0517)	July 16-February 28
Tolt River (07.0291) Mouth to forks	August 1-August 31
North Fork Tolt River (07.0291) Mouth to Yellow Creek	July 16-September 15
North Fork Tolt River (07.0291) Upstream of Yellow Creek	July 16-February 28
South Fork Tolt River (07.0302) Mouth to dam	July 16-September 15
South Fork Tolt River (07.0302) Upstream of Tolt Reservoir	July 16-February 28
Yellow Creek (07.0337)	July 16-February 28
White River (10.0031)	July 16-August 15
Greenwater River (10.0122)	July 16-August 15
Kittitas County	July 1-September 30
Brushy Creek (40.0612)	July 1-February 28
Colockum Creek (40.0760)	July 1-October 31
Quilomene Creek (40.0613)	July 1-October 31
Stemilt Creek (40.0808) Upstream of falls	July 1-February 28
Tarpiscan Creek (40.0723)	July 1-February 28
Tekiason Creek (40.0686)	July 1-February 28
Whiskey Dick Creek (40.0591)	July 1-February 28
Yakima River (39.0002) Roza Dam to Teanaway River	August 1-August 31
Naches River (38.0003) Tieton River to Bumping River	July 1-August 15
Little Naches River (38.0852) Mouth to Matthew Creek	July 16-August 15
Little Naches River (38.0852) Upstream of Matthew Creek	July 16-August 15
Pileup Creek (38.0932)	July 16-August 31
Gold Creek (38.MISC)	July 16-February 28
Swauk Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30
Baker Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30
First Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30
Iron Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30
Williams Creek (39.1157)	July 16-September 30
Boulder Creek (39.1157)	July 16-February 28
Cougar Gulch (39.1157)	July 16-February 28
Lion Gulch (39.1157)	July 16-February 28

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Yakima River (39.0002) Teanaway River to Easton Dam	August 1-August 31
Yakima River (39.0002) Upstream of Easton Dam	August 1-August 31
Cle Elum River (39.1434) Mouth to Dam	July 16-August 31
Cle Elum River (39.1434) Upstream of Cle Elum Dam	Submit Application
Big Boulder Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28
Camp Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28
Fortune Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-August 15
South Fork Fortune Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28
Howson Creek (39.1434)	July 16-February 28
Little Salmon Le Sac Creek (39.1482)	August 1-August 15
Paris Creek (39.1434MISC)	August 1-February 28
Salmon Le Sac Creek (39.1520)	August 1-February 28
Kachess River (39.1739) Upstream of Lake Kachess	Submit Application
Kachess River (39.1739) Below Dam	July 16-August 15
Box Canyon Creek (39.1765)	Submit Application
Mineral Creek (39.1792)	August 1-August 15
Lake Keechelus (39.1842) tributaries	July 16-August 15
Gold Creek (Lake Keechelus) (39.1842)	Submit Application
Manastash Creek (39.0988)	July 16-September 30
Naneum Creek (39.0821)	July 16-September 30
Taneum Creek (39.1081) Mouth to I-90	July 16-August 31
Taneum Creek (39.1157) Upstream of I-90	July 16-September 30
Teanaway River (39.1236)	July 16-August 31
NF Teanaway River (39.1260)	Submit Application
Umtanum Creek (39.0553)	July 16-September 30
Wenas Creek, Below Dam (39.0032)	July 16-October 15
Wenas Creek, Upstream of Wenas Lake (39.0032)	July 16-February 28
Other Yakima River tributaries not listed	July 16-August 31
Kitsap County	July 16-October 15
Anderson Creek (15.0211)	August 1-November 15
Barker Creek (15.0255)	August 1-September 30
Big Beef Creek (15.0389)	August 1-August 15
Big Scandia Creek (15.0280)	August 1-September 30
Blackjack Creek (15.0203)	August 1-September 30
Burley Creek (15.0056)	August 1-September 30
Chico Creek (15.0229)	August 1-October 15
Clear Creek (15.0249)	August 1-September 30

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Curley Creek (15.0185)	August 1-September 30
Dewatto River (15.0420)	August 1-August 15
Dogfish Creek (15.0285)	August 1-August 15
Gorst Creek (15.0216)	August 1-August 15
Grovers Creek (15.0299)	August 1-August 31
Johnson Creek (15.0387)	August 1-October 31
Ollala Creek (15.0107)	August 1-September 30
Ross Creek (15.0209)	August 1-November 15
Salmonberry Creek (15.0188)	August 1-November 30
Seabeck Creek (15.0400)	August 1-August 15
Steele Creek (15.0273)	August 1-September 30
Tahuya River (15.0446)	August 1-August 31
Union River (15.0503)	August 1-August 31
Klickitat County	July 15-September 30
Alder Creek (31.0459)	August 1-September 30
Chapman Creek (31.0192)	August 1-September 30
Glade Creek (31.0851)	August 1-September 30
Juniper Canyon Creek (31.0378)	August 1-September 30
Klickitat River (30.0002) Mouth to Klickitat hatchery	Submit Application
Klickitat River (30.0002) Upstream of Klickitat hatchery	Submit Application
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Mouth to Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Upstream of Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31
Pine Creek (31.0354)	August 1-September 30
Rock Creek (31.0014)	August 1-September 30
Six Prong Creek (31.0465)	August 1-September 30
White Salmon River (29.0160) Mouth to Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15
White Salmon River (29.0160) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15
Wood Gulch Creek (31.0263)	August 1-September 30
Lewis County	August 1-September 30
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Mouth to South Fork Chehalis River	August 1-August 15
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Upstream of South Fork Chehalis River	August 1-August 31
Newaukum River (23.0882) Mouth to South Fork	August 1-August 31
Newaukum River (23.0882) Upstream of South Fork	August 1-August 31
Skookumchuck River (23.0761)	August 1-August 31
Cowlitz River (26.0002)	August 1-August 15
Cispus River (26.0668) Mouth to Squaw Creek (26.1010)	August 1-August 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Cispus River (26.0668) Squaw Creek to Chambers Creek	July 16-February 28
Cispus River (26.0668) Upstream of Chambers Creek	July 16-February 28
Yellowjacket Creek (26.0757)	August 1-August 15
McCoy Creek (26.0766) Mouth to lower falls	August 1-August 15
McCoy Creek (26.0766) Upstream of lower falls	July 16-February 28
Walupt Creek (26.1010)	Submit Application
Packwood Lake Tributaries	August 16-September 15
Tilton River (26.0560) Mouth to North Fork	August 1-September 30
Tilton River (26.0560) Upstream of North Fork	August 1-September 30
Toutle River (26.0227)	August 1-August 31
North Fork Toutle River (26.0314)	July 16-August 15
Green River (26.0323)	July 16-September 30
Deschutes River (13.0028)	July 16-August 31
Little Deschutes River (13.0110)	July 16-February 28
Nisqually River (11.0008) Upstream of Alder Lake	July 16-September 30
Lincoln County	June 16-February 28
Columbia River*	See below
Hawk Creek (53.0101) Mouth to falls	June 16-August 31
Hawk Creek (53.0101) Upstream of falls	June 16-February 28
Upper Crab Creek (42.0001)	June 16-February 28
Wilson Creek (43.0020)	June 16-February 28
Mason County	August 1-October 15
Cloquallum Creek (22.0501)	August 1-September 30
Coulter Creek (15.0002)	August 1-August 31
Dewatto River (15.0420)	August 1-August 31
Goldsborough Creek (14.0035)	August 1-October 15
John Creek (16.0253)	August 1-August 31
Hamma Hamma River (16.0251) Mouth to falls	August 1-August 31
Johns Creek (14.0049)	August 1-August 15
Lilliwaup River (16.0230) Mouth to falls	August 1-August 31
Lilliwaup River (16.0230) Upstream of falls	August 1-February 28
Mill Creek (14.0029)	August 1-August 15
Satsop River (22.0360)	August 1-August 31
Schaerer Creek (16.0326)	August 1-August 31
Sherwood Creek (14.0094)	August 1-August 15
Skokomish River (16.0001) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 31
Skokomish River (16.0001) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Tahuya River (15.0446)	August 1-August 31
Twano Creek (14.0134)	August 1-October 31
Union River (15.0503)	August 1-August 31
Okanogan County	July 1-August 15
Aneas Creek (49.0243) Mouth to falls	July 16-August 31
Aneas Creek (49.0243) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Chewiliken Creek (49.0232) Mouth to falls	July 16-August 31
Chewiliken Creek (49.0232) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Chiliwist Creek (49.0034) Mouth to falls	July 16-August 31
Chiliwist Creek (49.0034) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Foster Creek (50.0065)	July 1-February 28
Methow River (48.0007) Columbia confluence to Twisp River	July 1-July 31
Methow River tributaries between Black Canyon Creek and Gold Creek	July 1-February 28
Black Canyon Creek (48.0015) Mouth to Left Fork	Submit Application
Black Canyon Creek (48.0015) Upstream of Left Fork	July 1-February 28
Gold Creek (48.0104) Mouth to Foggy Dew Creek	Submit Application
Foggy Dew Creek (48.0153) Mouth to Foggy Dew Falls	Submit Application
Foggy Dew Creek (48.0153) Upstream of Foggy Dew Falls	July 1-February 28
Middle Fork Gold Creek (48.0139)	July 1-February 28
North Fork Gold Creek (48.0104)	Submit Application
Crater Creek (48.0177) Mouth to Martin Creek	Submit Application
Crater Creek (48.0177) Upstream of Martin Creek	July 1-February 28
Martin Creek (48.0177)	July 1-February 28
South Fork Gold Creek (48.0105) Mouth to Rainy Creek	Submit Application
South Fork Gold Creek (48.0105) Upstream of Rainy Creek	July 1-February 28
Rainy Creek (48.0105)	July 1-February 28
McFarland Creek (48.0090) Mouth to Vinegar Gulch	Submit Application
McFarland Creek (48.0090) Upstream of Vinegar Gulch	July 1-February 28
Methow River tributaries between Libby Creek and Beaver Creek	July 1-February 28
Beaver Creek (48.0307)	Submit Application
Frazer Creek (48.0309)	July 1-February 28
Lightning Creek (48.0361)	July 1-February 28
Middle Fork Beaver Creek (48.0307)	July 1-February 28
South Fork Beaver Creek (48.0342)	July 1-February 28
Libby Creek (48.0203) Mouth to Hornet Draw Creek	Submit Application
Libby Creek (48.0203) Upstream of Hornet Draw	July 1-February 28

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Methow River (48.0007) Twisp River to Goat Creek	July 1-July 31
Methow River (48.0007) Upstream of Goat Creek	July 1-July 31
Chewuch River (48.0728) Mouth to Meadow Creek	July 1-July 31
Chewuch River (48.0728) Upstream of Meadow Creek	July 1-February 28
Early Winters Creek (48.1408) Mouth to Silver Star Creek	Submit Application
Early Winters Creek (48.1408) Upstream of Silver Star Creek	July 1-February 28
Goat Creek (48.1364) Mouth to 500' upstream of Montana Creek	Submit Application
Goat Creek (48.1364) 500' Upstream of Montana Creek to Roundup Creek	July 1-February 28
Goat Creek (48.1364) Upstream of Roundup Creek	Submit Application
Lost River (48.0592)	July 16-August 15
Twisp River (48.0374)	July 1-July 31
Buttermilk Creek (48.0466)	Submit Application
North Creek (48.0674)	Submit Application
North Fork Twisp River (48.0691)	July 1-February 28
South Creek (48.0641) Upstream of Louis Creek	July 1-February 28
South Creek (48.0641) Mouth to Louis Creek	Submit Application
South Fork Twisp River (48.0698)	July 1-February 28
Wolf Creek (48.1300)	Submit Application
Myers Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28
Bolster Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28
Ethel Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28
Gold Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28
Mary Ann Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28
North Fork Mary Ann Creek (60.0517)	July 1-February 28
Okanogan River (49.0019) Mouth to Zosel Dam	July 1-August 31
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Mouth to velocity gradient at river mile 1.0	July 1-February 28
Antoine Creek (49.0294) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Bonaparte Creek (49.0246) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Bonaparte Creek (49.0246) Mouth to Bonaparte Falls at river mile 1.0	July 1-February 28
Loup Loup Creek (49.0048) Mouth to Loup Loup Falls at river mile 2.4	July 1-February 28
Loup Loup Creek (49.0048) Upstream of Loup Loup Falls at river mile 2.4	July 1-March 31
Mosquito Creek (49.0321) Mouth to falls	July 1-August 31
Mosquito Creek (49.0321) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Nine Mile Creek (49.0516)	July 1-February 28
Omak Creek (49.0138) Mouth to Mission Falls at river mile 5.4	July 1-February 28
Omak Creek (49.0138) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
Salmon Creek (49.0079) Mouth to diversion	July 1-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Salmon Creek (49.0079) Upstream of diversion	July 1-February 28
Similkameen River (49.0325) Mouth to Enloe Dam	July 1-August 31
Similkameen River (49.0325) Enloe Dam to Palmer Creek	June 1-October 31
Similkameen River (49.0325) - Upstream of Palmer Creek	July 1 - October 31
Sinlahekin Creek (49.0349) Mouth to barrier dam at Connors Lake	July 1-August 31
Cecile Creek (49.0447)	July 1-February 28
Chopaka Creek (49.0357)	July 1-February 28
Toats Coulee Creek (49.0368)	July 1-February 28
Cougar Creek (49.0368)	July 1-February 28
Siwash Creek (49.0284) Falls to headwaters	July 1-March 31
Siwash Creek (49.0284) Mouth to falls at river mile 1.4	July 1-February 28
Tonasket Creek (49.0501) Mouth to Tonasket Falls at river mile 1.8	July 1-February 28
Tonasket Creek (49.0501) Upstream of Tonasket Falls at river mile 1.8	July 1-March 31
Tunk Creek (49.0211) Mouth to falls	July 1-February 28
Tunk Creek (49.0211) Upstream of falls	July 1-March 31
San Poil River (52.0004)	June 16-September 30
West Fork San Poil (52.0192)	June 16-September 30
Gold Creek (52.0197)	June 16-February 28
Toroda Creek (60.0410)	July 1-September 30
Pacific County	August 1-September 30
Bear River (24.0689)	August 1-September 30
Bone River (24.0405)	August 1-September 30
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190)	August 1-August 15
Columbia River	See below
Chinook River (24.MISC)	August 1-September 30
Grays River (25.0093)	July 16-September 15
Naselle River (24.0543)	August 1-September 15
Nemah River (24.0460)	August 1-September 30
Niawiakum River (24.0417)	August 1-September 30
North River (24.0034)	August 1-September 30
Palix River (24.0426)	August 1-September 30
Willapa River (24.0251)	August 1-September 30
Pend Oreille County	July 1-August 31
Little Spokane River (55.0003)	August 1-March 15
West Branch Little Spokane River (55.0439)	August 1-March 15
Harvey Creek (62.0310) Mouth to Rocky Fork of Harvey Creek	August 1-August 31
Harvey Creek (62.0310) Upstream of Rocky Fork of Harvey Creek	July 16-February 28

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Pend Oreille River (62.0002)	Submit Application
Big Muddy Creek (62.0279)	August 1-March 15
Bracket Creek (62.0815)	August 1-March 15
Calispel Creek (62.0628)	August 1-August 31
Exposure Creek (62.0261)	August 1-August 31
Kent Creek (62.0819)	August 1-March 15
Le Clerc Creek (62.0415)	August 1-August 31
Lime Creek (62.0014)	August 1-March 15
Lodge Creek (62.0859)	August 1-August 31
Lost Creek (62.0322)	August 1-March 15
Marshall Creek (62.0842)	August 1-March 15
Pee Wee Creek (62.0007) Mouth to falls	August 1-August 31
Pee Wee Creek (62.0007) Upstream of falls	August 1-March 15
Renshaw Creek (62.0310)	August 1-March 15
Sullivan (O'Sullivan) Creek (62.0074)	August 1-August 31
North Fork Sullivan Creek (62.0075)	August 1-August 31
Tributaries of Deep Creek in Pend Oreille County (61.0195)	July 16-August 15
Currant Creek (61.0249)	July 16-August 15
Meadow Creek (61.0351)	July 16-August 15
Rocky Creek (61.0364)	July 16-August 15
Silver Creek (61.0195)	July 16-August 15
Smackout Creek (61.0226)	July 16-August 15
Pierce County	July 16-August 31
Chambers/Clover Creek Watershed (12.MISC)	July 16-September 30
Flett Creek (12.0009)	July 16-October 31
Leach Creek (12.0008)	July 16-September 30
Nisqually River (11.0008) Mouth to Alder Lake	July 16-August 31
Nisqually River (11.0008) Upstream of Alder Lake	July 16-September 30
Mashel River (11.0101) Mouth to Busy Wild Creek	July 16-September 30
Mashel River (11.0101) Upstream of Busy Wild Creek	July 16-September 30
Puyallup River (10.0021) Mouth to PSE Electron Powerhouse Outfall	July 16-August 31
Puyallup River (10.0021) Upstream of PSE Electron Powerhouse Outfall	July 16-August 15
Carbon River (10.0413)	July 16-August 15
Cayada Creek (10.0525) Mouth to falls about 800 feet upstream	July 16-August 31
Cayada Creek (10.0525) Upstream of the falls	January 1-December 31
South Prairie Creek (10.0429)	July 16-August 15
Voight Creek (10.0414) Mouth to falls at River Mile 4.0	July 16-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Voight Creek (10.0414) Upstream of falls River Mile 4.0	July 16-February 28
White River (10.0031)	July 16-August 15
Clearwater River (10.0080)	July 16-August 15
Greenwater River (10.0122)	July 16-August 15
Huckleberry Creek (10.0253)	July 16-August 15
West Fork White River (10.0186)	July 16-August 15
Sequalitchew Creek (12.0019)	July 16-September 30
San Juan County	July 1-August 31
Cascade Creek (02.0057), Orcas Island Upstream of lower falls	July 1-February 28
Cascade Creek (02.0057), Orcas Island, Buck Bay to falls located approximately 300 feet above mouth	July 1-October 31
Doe Creek (02.MISC), San Juan Island, Westcott Bay to falls (approximately 250 feet from mouth)	June 16-October 15
False Bay Creek (02.MISC) San Juan Island; Mouth to lake	July 1-October 31
Glenwood Springs, Orcas Island; direct tributary to Eastsound Bay	July 1-October 15
Moran Creek (02.MISC) Orcas Island; from Cascade Lake delta upstream 1/4 mile	July 1-October 15
Unnamed Creek (02.0041) San Juan Island; Mouth to lake	July 1-October 15
Skagit County	August 1 September 15
Granite Creek (04.2313) Upstream of East Creek	July 16-February 28
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Mouth to Squire Creek	August 1-August 15
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Squire Creek to Cascade Creek	August 1-August 15
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-February 28
Samish River (03.0005)	August 1-September 15
Skagit River (03.0176/04.0176)	Submit Application
Baker River (04.0435) Mouth to Baker Dam	Submit Application
Cascade River (04.1411)	Submit Application
Day Creek (03.1435)	July 16-February 28
Lookout Creek (04.1447)	July 16-February 28
Sibley Creek (04.1481)	July 16-February 28
Day Creek (03.0299) Mouth to Rocky Creek	Submit Application
Day Creek (03.0299) Upstream of Rocky Creek	August 1-February 28
Finney Creek (04.0392) Mouth to Big Fir Creek	Submit Application
Finney Creek (04.0392) Upstream of Big Fir Creek	July 16-February 28
Illabot Creek (04.1346)	Submit Application
Sauk River (04.0673) Mouth to Forks	Submit Application
Sauk River (04.0673) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 15
Suiattle River (04.0710)	Submit Application

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Wiseman Creek (03.0280) Mouth to SR20	Submit Application
Wiseman Creek (03.0280) Upstream of SR20	July 16-February 28
South Fork Nooksack River (01.0246) Mouth to falls at River Mile 30	Submit Application
South Fork Nooksack River (01.0246) Falls at River Mile 30 to Wanlick Creek	Submit Application
South Fork Nooksack River (01.0246) Upstream of Wanlick Creek	Submit Application
Skamania County	July 15-September 15
Columbia River	See below
Cispus River (26.0668)	August 1-August 15
Cispus River (26.0668) tributaries located in Skamania County	August 1-October 31
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Lucia Falls to Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28
East Fork Lewis River (27.0173) Upstream of Sunset Falls	August 1-February 28
Green River (26.0323) (Tributary of North Fork Toutle River)	July 16-September 30
Hamilton Creek (28.0303)	August 1-August 31
Hardy Creek (28.0303)	August 1-August 31
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Mouth to Hatchery	July 16-August 15
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Hatchery to Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31
Little White Salmon River (29.0131) Upstream of Cabbage Creek	July 16-January 31
North Fork Lewis River (27.0168) Merwin Dam to Lower Falls	July 16-August 15
Canyon Creek (27.0442)	July 16-February 28
North Fork Lewis River (27.0168) Upstream of Lower Falls	July 16-February 28
Washougal River (28.0159) Mouth to Stebbins Creek	August 1-August 31
Washougal River (28.0159) Upstream of Stebbins Creek	August 1-August 31
White Salmon River (29.0160) Mouth to Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15
White Salmon River (29.0160) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-August 15
Wind River (29.0023)	August 1-August 15
Woodward Creek (28.0298)	August 1-August 31
Snohomish County	July 16-September 15
Lake Washington tributaries	August 1-August 15
Sauk River (04.0673) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 15
Sauk River (04.0673) Upstream of Forks	August 1-August 15
Suiattle River (04.0710)	August 1-August 15
Snohomish River (07.0012) Mouth to Highway 9	August 1-October 31
Snohomish River (07.0012) Upstream of Highway 9	August 1-August 15
Pilchuck River (07.0125) Mouth to City of Snohomish diversion dam	August 1-August 31
Pilchuck River (07.0125) City of Snohomish diversion dam to Boulder Creek	August 1-September 15
Pilchuck River (07.0125) Upstream of Boulder Creek	August 1-September 15
Skykomish River (07.0012) Mouth to forks	August 1-August 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Deer Creek (05.0173) Mouth to stream mile 0.5	August 1-August 31
Deer Creek (05.0173) Upstream of stream mile 0.5	August 1-February 28
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Mouth to Bear Creek Falls	August 1-August 31
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Bear Creek Falls to Deer Falls	August 1-August 31
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Deer Falls to West Cady Creek	August 1-February 28
North Fork Skykomish River (07.0982) Upstream of West Cady Creek	August 1-February 28
Howard Creek (07.1042)	July 16-February 28
Silver Creek (07.1053) Mouth to Lake Gulch	August 1-August 31
Silver Creek (07.1053) Upstream of Lake Gulch	August 1-February 28
Troublesome Creek (07.1085)	August 1-February 28
West Fork Troublesome Creek (07.1092)	August 1-August 31
South Fork Skykomish River (07.0012) Mouth to Sunset Falls	August 1-August 15
Beckler River (07.1413) Mouth to Boulder Creek	August 1-August 15
Beckler River (07.1413) Upstream of Boulder Creek	July 16-February 28
Rapid River (07.1461) Mouth to Meadow Creek	August 1-August 31
Rapid River (07.1461) Upstream of Meadow Creek	August 31-February 28
Sultan River (07.0881) Mouth to Diversion Dam at river mile 9.4	August 1-August 31
Sultan River (07.0881) Diversion Dam to anadromous fish blockage at river mile 15.7 (0.7 river miles downstream from Culmback Dam)	August 1-August 31
Sultan River (07.0881) Anadromous fish blockage at river mile 15.7 (0.7 river miles downstream from Culmback Dam) to Elk Creek	July 16 - February 28
Sultan River (07.0881) Upstream of Elk Creek	July 16-February 28
Wallace River (07.0940) Mouth to Wallace Falls	August 1-August 31
Wallace River (07.0940) Upstream of Wallace Falls	August 1-February 28
Olney Creek (07.0946) Mouth to Olney Falls	August 1-August 31
Olney Creek (07.0946) Upstream of Olney Falls	August 1-February 28
Snoqualmie River Mouth to Falls (07.0219)	August 1-August 15
All other Snohomish River tributaries	August 1-August 31
Stillaguamish River (05.0001) Mouth to forks	August 1-August 31
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Mouth to Squire Creek	August 1-August 15
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Squire Creek to Cascade Creek	August 1-August 15
North Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0135) Upstream of Cascade Creek	July 16-February 28
South Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0001) Mouth to Deer Creek	August 1-August 15
South Fork Stillaguamish River (05.0001) Upstream of Deer Creek	August 1-August 15
Spokane County	June 16-August 31
Latah Creek (56.0003)	June 16-August 31
Little Spokane River (55.0600) Mouth to Deer Creek	June 16-August 31

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Little Spokane River (55.0600) Upstream of Deer Creek	June 16-August 31
Spokane River (57.0001)	June 16-August 31
Stevens County	July 16-August 31
Columbia River	See below
Big Sheep Creek (61.0150)	July 16-August 15
Colville River (59.0002) Mouth to the Falls	July 16-September 30
Colville River (59.0002) Upstream of the Falls	July 16-September 30
Deep Creek (61.0195)	July 16-August 15
Onion Creek (61.0098)	July 16-August 15
Sheep Creek (59.0861)	July 16-September 30
Lake Roosevelt tributaries from the mouth of the Spokane River to mouth of the Colville River	July 16-February 28
Lake Roosevelt tributaries from the mouth of the Colville River north to the B.C. Border	July 16-February 28
Tributaries of Little Spokane River (55.0600)	June 16-August 31
Calispel Creek (62.0628)	August 1-August 31
Other tributaries to the Pend Oreille River in Stevens County	July 1-August 31
Thurston County	July 16-September 15
Cedar Creek (23.0570)	August 1-September 30
Chehalis River (22.0190/23.0190) Upstream of Porter Creek	August 1-August 15
Skookumchuck River (23.0761) Mouth to Skookumchuck Reservoir	August 1-August 31
Skookumchuck River (23.0761) Upstream of Skookumchuck Reservoir	August 1-August 31
Deschutes River (13.0028) Mouth to Deschutes Falls	July 16-August 31
Deschutes River (13.0028) Upstream of Deschutes Falls	July 16-August 31
Ellis Creek (13.0022)	May 16-September 30
Little Deschutes River (13.0110)	July 16-February 28
McLane Creek (13.0138)	August 1-October 31
Percival Creek (13.0029)	July 16-August 31
Nisqually River (11.0008)	July 16-August 31
Tributaries of Nisqually River (11.0008)	July 16-August 31
Porter Creek (23.0543)	August 1-September 30
Schneider Creek (14.0009)	August 1-October 31
Waddell Creek (23.0677)	August 1-September 30
Woodard Creek (13.0012)	July 16-August 31
Woodland Creek (13.0006)	July 16-September 30
Wahkiakum County	July 16-September 15
Columbia River	See below
Abernathy Creek (25.0297)	July 16-September 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Deep River (25.0011)	July 16-September 15
Elochoman River (25.0236)	July 16-September 15
Grays River (25.0093)	July 16-September 15
Mill Creek (25.0284)	July 16-September 15
Naselle River (24.0543)	July 16-September 15
Skamokawa Creek (25.0194)	July 16-September 15
Walla Walla County	July 16-September 30
Walla Walla River (32.0008) Mouth to Oregon state line	July 16-September 15
Mill Creek (32.1436) Mouth to Oregon state line	August 1-August 15
Touchet River (32.0097) Mouth to Forks	August 1-August 15
North Fork Touchet/Wolf Fork (32.0761)	Submit Application
South Fork Touchet (32.0708)	Submit Application
Whatcom County	July 16-August 15
Damfino Creek (00.0032)	July 16-August 31
Nooksack River (01.0120)	Submit Application
Cascade Creek (02.0057) Mouth to FR 37	Submit Application
Cascade Creek (02.0057) Upstream of FR 37	July 16-February 28
Middle Fork Nooksack River (01.0339) Mouth to City of Bellingham Diversion Dam	Submit Application
Middle Fork Nooksack River (01.0339) Upstream of City of Bellingham Diversion Dam	Submit Application
North Fork Nooksack River (01.0120) Mouth to Nooksack Falls	Submit Application
North Fork Nooksack River (01.0120) Upstream of Nooksack Falls	Submit Application
Barometer Creek (01.0513)	July 16-February 28
Ruth Creek (01.0531)	July 16-February 28
Swamp Creek (01.0518)	July 16-February 28
Wells Creek (02.0057)	Submit Application
Bar Creek (01.0500)	July 16-February 28
South Fork Nooksack (01.0246) Mouth to Wanlick Creek	Submit Application
South Fork Nooksack (01.0246) Upstream of Wanlick Creek	Submit Application
Samish River (03.0005)	July 16-August 15
Skagit River (03.0176/04.0176)	Submit Application
Baker River (04.0435) Mouth to Baker Lake Dam (04.0435)	Submit Application
Baker River (04.0435) Baker Lake to national park boundary	Submit Application
Boulder Creek (04.0499)	July 16-February 28
Park Creek (04.0506) Mouth to fish passage barrier at river mile 1.6	Submit Application
Park Creek (04.0506) Upstream of river mile 1.6	July 16-February 28
Swift Creek (04.0509) Mouth to Rainbow Creek	Submit Application
Swift Creek (04.0509) Upstream of Rainbow Creek	July 16-February 28

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Ross Lake (03.0176/04.0176) tributaries	Submit Application
Ruby Creek (04.2199)	Submit Application
Canyon Creek (04.2458) Mouth to Barron Creek	Submit Application
Canyon Creek (04.2458) Upstream of Barron Creek and tributaries	October 1-February 28
Barron Creek (04.2591)	October 1-February 28
Boulder Creek (04.2478) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application
Boulder Creek (04.2478) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28
Friday Creek (04.2549) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application
Friday Creek (04.2549) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28
Holmes Creek (04.2473) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application
Holmes Creek (04.2473) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28
Mill Creek (04.2504) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application
Mill Creek (04.2504) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28
Nickol Creek (04.2476) Mouth to 300 feet upstream	Submit Application
Nickol Creek (04.2476) 300 feet upstream of mouth to headwaters	October 1-February 28
North Fork Canyon Creek (04.2583) Mouth to Elk Creek	Submit Application
Cascade Creek (05.2584)	October 1-February 28
North Fork Canyon Creek (04.2583) Upstream of Elk Creek	October 1-February 28
Slate Creek (04.2557) Mouth to falls at River Mile 0.6	Submit Application
Slate Creek (04.2557) Upstream of falls at River Mile 0.6	October 1-February 28
Granite Creek (04.2313) Mouth to East Creek	Submit Application
Granite Creek (04.2313) Upstream of East Creek and tributaries	October 1-February 28
Saar Creek (00.0003)	August 1-September 30
Silesia Creek (00.0042) Canadian Border to Middle Fork	July 16-August 15
Silesia Creek (00.0042) Middle Fork to national park boundary	July 16-February 28
Rapid Creek (00.0048)	July 16-February 28
West Fork Silesia Creek (00.0044)	July 16-February 28
Winchester Creek (00.0045)	July 16-February 28
Whitman County	July 16-December 15
Snake River (35.0002)	See below
Alkali Flats Creek (35.0570)	July 16-December 15
Almota Creek (35.1017)	July 16-December 15
Little Almota Creek (35.1018)	July 16-December 15
Palouse River (34.0003) Mouth to Palouse Falls	July 16-September 30
Palouse River (34.0003) Upstream of Palouse Falls	July 16-February 28
Penewawa Creek (35.0916)	July 16-December 15
Wawawi Canyon Creek (35.1165)	July 16-December 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Yakima County	June 1-September 15
Glade Creek (31.0851)	August 1-September 30
Klickitat River (30.0002)	Submit Application
Yakima River (37.0002/38.0002/39.0002) Mouth to Roza Dam	June 1-September 15
Ahtanum Creek (37.1382)	June 16-September 30
North Fork Ahtanum Creek (37.1382)	Submit Application
South Fork Ahtanum Creek (37.1382)	Submit Application
Naches River (38.0003) Mouth to Tieton River	July 1-October 15
Naches River (38.0003) Upstream of mouth of Tieton River to Bumping River	July 1-August 15
Bumping River (38.0998)	July 16-August 15
American River (38.1000)	Submit Application
Gold Creek (38.MISC)	July 16-February 28
Kettle Creek (38.1033)	Submit Application
Miner Creek (38.1027)	July 16-February 28
Morse Creek (38.1072) Mouth to SR410 Crossing	August 1-August 15
Morse Creek (38.1072) Upstream of SR410 Crossing	August 1-February 28
Rock Creek (38.MISC)	July 16-February 28
Timber Creek (38.1062)	August 1-August 15
Union Creek (38.1045) Upstream of 500' above falls	August 1-February 28
Union Creek (38.1045) Mouth to 500' above falls	Submit Application
Other American River tributaries not listed	August 1-February 28
Deep Creek (38.MISC)	Submit Application
Copper Creek (38.MISC)	August 1-August 15
Cowiche Creek (38.0005) Mouth to South Fork Cowiche Creek	July 1-September 30
North Fork Cowiche Creek (38.0008)	July 1-February 28
South Fork Cowiche Creek (38.0031) Mouth to Reynolds Creek	July 1-September 30
South Fork Cowiche Creek (38.0031) Upstream of Reynolds Creek	July 16-October 31
Granite Creek (38.MISC)	August 1-August 15
Little Naches River (38.0852) Mouth to Matthews Creek	July 16-August 15
Little Naches River (38.0852) Upstream of Matthews Creek	July 16-August 15
Crow Creek (38.0858)	July 16-August 15
Nile Creek (38.0692)	July 16-October 15
Rattlesnake Creek (38.0518)	July 16-August 15
Tieton River (38.0166) Mouth to Rimrock Dam	July 1-August 31
North Fork Tieton River (38.0291) Below Clear Lake Dam	Submit Application
North Fork Tieton River (38.0291) Upstream of Clear Lake	July 1-August 15

Washington Counties and State Waters Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) in parentheses	Mineral Prospecting Is Allowed Only Between These Dates
Clear Creek (38.0317)	July 16-February 28
South Fork Tieton River (38.0374) Below South Fork Falls	Submit Application
South Fork Tieton River (38.0374) Upstream of South Fork Falls	July 16-February 28
Indian Creek (38.0302)	Submit Application
Tributaries of Tieton River below Rimrock Dam	July 16-February 28
Umtanum Creek (39.0553)	July 16-September 30
Wenas Creek (39.0032)	July 16-October 15
Other Yakima River tributaries	July 16-August 31
Columbia River	–
Mouth to the I-205 Bridge	August 1-March 31
I-205 Bridge to Bonneville Dam	July 16-September 15
Bonneville Dam to Snake River	July 16-February 28
SNAKE RIVER to Priest Rapids Dam	July 16-September 30
Priest Rapids Dam to Mouth of Crab Creek	July 16-February 28
Mouth of Crab Creek to Wanapum Dam	July 16-September 30
Wanapum Dam to the SR 285 bridge in South Wenatchee	July 16-February 28
SR 285 bridge in South Wenatchee to the SR 2 bridge	July 16-September 30
SR 2 bridge to one mile downstream of the Chelan River	July 16-February 28
From one mile downstream of the Chelan River to the SR 97 bridge	July 16-September 30
From SR 97 bridge to Chief Joseph Dam	July 16-February 28
Chief Joseph Dam to Grand Coulee Dam	June 16-March 31
Grand Coulee Dam to Canadian border	Submit Application
All Columbia River tributaries	See county listings
Snake River	–
Mouth to Ice Harbor Dam	July 16-September 30
Ice Harbor Dam to Mouth of Clearwater River	July 16-March 31
Mouth of Clearwater River to State Line	August 1-August 31
All Snake River tributaries	See county listings
Lakes	Submit Application
Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, Hood Canal	Submit Application
Ocean beaches within the Seashore Conservation Area established under RCW 79A.05.605	January 1-December 31
All waters within Indian tribal reservation, national park, state park, or wilderness boundaries, except those within the Seashore Conservation Area established under RCW 79A.05.605	Submit Application

* Waters partially or entirely within the Colville Tribal Reservation Lands require written authorization from the Colville Tribe.

Penalties

Under Washington state law (RCW 77.15.300), it is a gross misdemeanor to conduct mineral prospecting activities when a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) is required without first having obtained one from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). It is also a gross misdemeanor to violate any requirements or conditions of the HPA. The maximum penalty for a gross misdemeanor is imprisonment for one year in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

Under RCW 77.55, failure to comply with the provisions of the Gold and Fish pamphlet or the rules it contains could result in a civil penalty of up to an additional \$10,000 per day. WDFW will impose the civil penalty with an order in writing delivered by certified mail or personal service to the

person who is penalized. The notice will describe the violation, identify the amount of the penalty and how to pay the penalty, and identify informal and formal appeal rights for the person penalized.

The civil penalty order will be final and unappealable unless it is appealed in a timely manner as described in WAC 220-660-460 or 220-660-470. If appealed, the civil penalty becomes final upon issuance of a final order not subject to any further administrative appeal. When a civil penalty order becomes final, it is due and payable. If the civil penalty is not paid within thirty days after it becomes due and payable, WDFW may seek enforcement of the order under RCW 77.55 and RCW 34.05.578.



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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